Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-90-015
Tuesday
23 January 1990

Daily Report
Latin America

FBIS-LAT-90-015 *23 January 1990*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Peruvian, Bolivian Presidents Interviewed *[Caracas TV]* 1
Vice Ministers Postpone Meeting Until 8-9 Feb *[San Salvador EL MUNDO 18 Jan]* 7
Socialist International Condemns U.S. Invasion *[AFP]* 7
Human Rights Group Sends Cable to Peru's Garcia *[CANA]* 8

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Castro Blames Imperialism for 'Sapping' Socialism *[Madrid EFE]* 9
'Strong' Movement of U.S. Troops in Panama *[Havana TV]* 9
Government Official on Noriega 'Cowardly' Actions *[Madrid EFE]* 9
Measures Requested to Protect Embassy Officials *[Havana Radio]* 10
Letter Sent to Security Council on TV Marti *[Havana Radio]* 10
Commentary on Letter *[Havana Radio]* 11
Alarcon Accredited to UN; Delivers Letter *[Havana Radio]* 11
Council Announces Measures to Offset Shortages *[Havana Radio]* 11
Castro Meets With Italian Parliamentarians *[Havana TV]* 13
Rodriguez Receives Mozambican Prime Minister *[Havana Radio]* 13
Prime Minister Departs *[Havana TV]* 13
Rodriguez Meets Foundation Secretary General *[Havana Radio]* 13
Military Officials Arrive for SEMPI Conference *[Havana TV]* 13
SEMPI Conference Closes *[Havana Radio]* 13
MINFAR Reports Cubans Killed in Angola 21 Jan *[Havana TV]* 14
Foreign Delegations Arrive for CTC Congress *[Havana TV]* 14
More Leaders Arrive *[Havana TV]* 14
Congress To Open 24 Jan *[Havana Radio]* 15
Topics for Discussion Outlined *[Havana Radio]* 15
Brazil Signs Medical-Pharmaceutical Protocol *[Havana TV]* 15
Rio de Janiero Also Signs Agreements *[Havana TV]* 15
Havana Notes Gorbachev's 'Surprise' Speech *[Havana Radio]* 16
Havana on Azerbaijan Clashes; Armenian Situation *[Havana TV]* 16
Nuclear Power Plant Construction Progress Noted *[Havana Radio]* 16

Bermuda

Swan Appoints Senator; Creates New Cabinet Post *[CANA]* 16

Haiti

Government Delares Martial Law for 30 Days *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 17
Decree Reinstates Entry Visas for Haitians *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 17
Government Will Take 'All Appropriate Measures' *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 17
Press Release Issued on Journalist's Murder *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 18
Reaction to Journalist's Murder Reviewed *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 18
Further Harassment Suffered by Journalists *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 20
LE NOUVELLISTE Reports 20 Jan Arrests *[20-21 Jan]* 20
Information Directorate Issues Press Release *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 20
Caribbean Rights Group Concerned About 'Terror' *[CANA]* 21

Police Seize Weapons; Arrests Made in Aquin *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 21
Justice Official Explains Martial Law *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 21
Union Democratic Patriots Holds News Conference *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 22
Civilian Society Protests Avril Statements *[LE NOUVELLISTE 20-21 Jan]* 23
Electric Company Workers Strike for Higher Wages *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 23

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Prime Minister Meets With Venezuelan Minister *[CANA]* 23
Venezuelan Urban Minister Departs *[CANA]* 23

Trinidad and Tobago

Newspaper Outlines World Bank Loan Terms *[CANA]* 24

MEXICO

Solana Views Quayle Visit, Panama Government *[NOTIMEX]* 25
PRI, PRD Backers Clash in Michoacan; 3 Die *[AFP]* 25
30,000 Measles Vaccines Donated to Guatemala *[NOTIMEX]* 25

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica

Arias To Ask Endara for Reconciliation in Panama *[Hamburg DPA]* 26
Arias, Endara Meet *[San Jose Radio]* 26
Mutual Accusations Characterize 'Boring' Campaign *[Hamburg DPA]* 27

Guatemala

Guerrillas Attack in Quiche, Peten Departments *[Havana International]* 28

Honduras

Azcona Denies Alleged Statement Made to Ortega *[ACAN]* 28
President-Elect Callejas Holds News Conference *[Tegucigalpa Radio]* 29
Callejas Visits Mexico *[Tegucigalpa TV]* 31
Carias: Callejas Will Enforce Esquipulas Accord *[TIEMPO 19 Jan]* 31

Nicaragua

Ortega Addresses Assembly on Elections, Contras *[Managua Radio]* 32
Tinoco Says Meeting in Honduras 'Not a Summit' *[Managua Radio]* 34
FSLN, UNO Candidates Debate Economics *[Managua TV]* 35
Chamorro, Godoy Campaign Remarks in Segovia *[Managua TV]* 36
Chamorro in Granada *[Managua Radio]* 36
Candidate Robelo Critical of Electoral Council *[Managua Radio]* 36
Sandinist TV Reports Opposition Rallies *[Managua Radio]* 37

Panama

Arias Speaks on Creation of Public Force *[Panama City Radio]* 38
PCC Administrator Candidacies Provoke Disputes *[ACAN]* 42
Journalists, Professors Condemn U.S. Actions *[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 20 Jan]* 42
Columnist Discusses Lack of Need for Army *[LA PRENSA 16 Jan]* 43
Prisoners' Transfer From U.S. Custody Reported *[Panama City TV]* 44

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Central Bank President Comments on Resignation *[DYN]* 45
Economy Minister Announces Bank Reorganization *[Buenos Aires Radio]* 45
Nigerian Delegation Seeks To Improve Trade *[CLARIN 22 Jan]* 46
Value Added Tax Will Be Charged From 1 Feb *[Buenos Aires Radio]* 46
Lusat-1 Satellite Begins Operation Successfully *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 46
Police Deactivate Two Bombs in Buenos Aires *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 47

Chile

Aylwin Rejects 'Restrictions' on Presidency *[Santiago Radio]* 47
Ecuador's Borja To Attend Aylwin Inauguration *[Santiago Radio]* 48
Aylwin Government Ministers, Directors Profiled *[LA TERCERA DE LA HORA 10 Jan]* 48
Government Makes Donation to El Salvador *[Santiago Radio]* 49
Changes Reported in Naval High Command Staff *[LA SEGUNDA 9 Jan]* 49
PCCh Expects To Change Its Political Line *[Santiago Radio]* 50
Dedicates Headquarters *[FORTIN MAPOCHO 9 Jan]* 50
Minister Says Fruit Fly Problem Under Control *[Santiago Radio]* 50
Child Wounded During Lautaro Group March *[Santiago Radio]* 51

Ecuador

Safe-Conduct Wanted for Asylum Seekers in Panama *[AFP]* 51

Paraguay

Collor Departs Asuncion After 4-Hour Visit *[ABC COLOR 22 Jan]* 51

Peru

Senator on Noriega Trial, U.S. Antidrug Policy *[Lima TV]* 51
Deputy on Proposal for U.S. To Buy Coca Crop *[Lima Radio]* 52
Garcia Inaugurates New Property Registry *[Lima TV]* 52
Interior Minister Dedicates Antidrug Base *[Lima TV]* 53
Police Sources on Political Murders in January *[Madrid EFE]* 53
Security Forces Kill 14 'Subversive Criminals' *[Madrid EFE]* 53
'Important' Shining Path Leader 'Gringo' Killed *[Madrid EFE]* 54

Uruguay

Brazil's Collor Meets Sanguinetti, Lacalle *[Montevideo Radio]* 54
24 Jan Tripartite Antidrug Meeting Suspended *[Buenos Aires Radio]* 55
Future Military Chief Emphasizes 'Loyalty' *[Montevideo Radio]* 55

French Guiana

Ariane Launch of Spot-2 Postponed by Weather *[AFP]* 55
Spot-2 Deployed *[AFP]* 55

Suriname

U.S. Envoy's Letter 'Serious Interference' *[Paramaribo International]* 55
Commando, Union, Lumber Company Sign Agreement *[Paramaribo International]* 55

Peruvian, Bolivian Presidents Interviewed

PA1901145090 Caracas Televen Canal 10 in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jan 90

["Open Line" program featuring teleconference with Peruvian President Alan Garcia in Lima and Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora in La Paz, with moderator Napoleon Bravo and Teodoro Petkoff, leader of the Venezuelan Movement For Socialism, MAS, in the Caracas television studio—live, via satellite]

[Text] [Bravo] We already have audio and video signals with Lima and La Paz. We talked with Peruvian President Alan Garcia a few minutes ago. Good morning again President Garcia. Good morning President Paz Zamora. Can you hear me?

[Paz Zamora] Yes, I can hear you. Good morning, Napoleon Bravo. It is my pleasure to be talking to you today.

[Bravo] It is also a pleasure for us. We have Teodoro Petkoff, leader of MAS here in the studio. As you, President Garcia, and Teodoro Petkoff agreed, the topic to be discussed here today is Latin America's future over the next 10 years. You will discuss the increasing impoverishment of the continent, the population explosion, and economic growth.

The first question is for President Garcia. Mr. President, in your opinion and taking into account all the problems that Latin America is currently experiencing, including the foreign debt and economic stagnation, what can Latin America expect over the next 10 years?

[Garcia] Without being pessimistic, I think Latin America's future will be quite difficult. We cannot forget that the foreign debt has been the best tool for draining and exploiting our countries over the past 10 years. We cannot forget that Latin America has been exporting capital for the past 10 years and that, despite the fact that it has paid $250 billion over this period, we now owe $430 billion, while at the beginning of the decade we only owed $190 billion.

Moreover, political and military interventionism has reappeared, as the case of Panama confirms. The collapse of the totalitarian or bureaucratic societies in the Eastern Hemisphere has strengthened a hegemonic political concept in the world, which represents a liberal ideology, and all this endangers the very existence of Latin America insofar as there is not a prompt and vigorous reaction from all the Latin American political leaders to strengthen our peoples' unity. That unity will serve as an anti-imperialist instrument of defense and as an instrument for social and economic development.

Therefore, the prospects for our continent over the next 10 years are not very favorable. Consequently, the proposals by all the Latin American movements on the need for democratic socialism, respect for freedom, and especially respect for Latin American integration, are valid.

[Bravo] Thank you, Mr. President. President Paz Zamora, I am going to ask you the same question. In your opinion, and taking into account the increasing impoverishment in Latin America, the population explosion, the drug-trafficking problem, the current Latin American economic growth, and the foreign debt problem, about which in fact I think I heard—and I say I think, because it was too early in the morning—over the ECO Latin American Television Network this morning that you are solving the foreign debt problem, what is Latin America's future for the last decade of this century?

[Paz] My friend Napoleon Bravo, I have a fairly optimistic viewpoint with regard to Latin America's future for this last decade of the century. I believe we must admit that despite all the difficulties—the foreign debt problem, the misery that exists on our continent, the population explosion, and other problems—since the Latin American republics were formed, our continent has never been better than today. In other words, since the Latin American republics were formed, we have never had almost 90 percent of the continent living under democratic systems as we do now. We have never had the perspectives we had today. I am optimistic about the future of my country, of Latin America, and especially of our three countries.

I am so optimistic that I even want to point out something that touches our souls. We will begin the decade by winning the world soccer championship in Italy. We must not underestimate soccer, because soccer is culture too, and represents our peoples' strength.

Taking into account that mine is an optimistic viewpoint, I would like to tell you that over the next 10 years, Latin America will face a number of problems. One of those problems will be to find a way to rejoin an economic, financial, and commercial world from which Latin America was gradually expelled during the last decade and even during the 1970's.

How do we return to a world that we have left or from which we were expelled from an economic or commercial viewpoint? We have a great challenge here. We have to face the challenge of technological transformation in this competitive world. Today our cheap labor, with which we could compete in the past, has ended. Today the competitive edge is based on knowledge. He who has the most knowledge has the advantage in the international market. We know that in Latin America we have a huge technological deficit. On the other hand, the great challenge we must face is competition from the East European countries. We have found competitors there. The Soviets, the Czechoslovaks, and the Hungarians will come along selling raw materials or semi-manufactured goods, as we have here in Latin America up to now. They will be our competitors. This has its advantages because even though U.S. and European capital will be sent there, we can also take advantage of a great competitive edge by entering those East European markets and by benefitting from the enormous flow of money that will be

released once we have gone from a cold war period to detente and once those enormous military installations based in Europe and around the world are dismantled. There could be fresh money made available when we go from weapons to investments in Latin America.

Finally I want to say that this viewpoint of optimism and challenge is based on the fact that we cannot forget that we come right after the industrialized world such as the United States and Europe with our cultural heritage, our strength, and our progress. Those who come after us are the continents that have grown at a slower pace. We are currently sandwiched between the highly developed nations and the other countries in Africa and the other continents that come after us.

It has been proven that the best business deals are made between the richest countries. This decade the best businesses deals will be made among industrialized nations, but the second option is Latin America. All this leads us to a position of realistic optimism. We also have to take into account that there are very important challenges to overcome. I believe that we have begun to overcome these challenges, at least in our country, Bolivia.

[Bravo] Well, President Alan Garcia of Peru and President Jaime Paz Zamora, here we have your friend Teodoro Petkoff, one of our great leaders and a great theoretician on Venezuelan and world politics. His party, MAS, is celebrating its 19th anniversary and this is part of a special program.

[Petkoff] Good morning, Jaime Paz and Alan Garcia. First allow me to thank you for your participation in a program, which I believe to be unprecedented here in Venezuela. This is a live conversation on issues important to Peru, Bolivia, and Venezuela. I want to express my gratitude to you on behalf of the MAS, a political party that you all know—especially Jaime, who was in exile here in Venezuela and was like a member of our MAS. I say this because of our close friendship over that period. I would like to say that from a long-term point of view, if we turn on the car's brightest lights, I can share Jaime's optimism, otherwise I would not be doing what I am doing. Otherwise, I would not devote myself to trying to get our country to face the challenges of the future. However, when I see things in a dispassionate way, I tend to see a pretty somber outlook. This is not so much because of the things happening on our continent that are negative for our people, but because I see that the forces reacting to those negative developments are very disjointed and very loose. For example, the continent is facing the huge foreign debt problem. All our countries are overwhelmed, some more than others, of course, but on the whole all of them are overwhelmed by this problem. Yet, in the 1980's, a decade that some news media in the developed world term the lost decade, it was impossible for our continent to design a common strategy. It was impossible for the debtor countries on this continent to reach an agreement to face the international banks in an concerted manner—to use the word of your friend Carlos Andres Perez—while these banks act in a concerted manner.

We have been unable to establish the minimum criteria under which we would not accept the impositions of the international banks. As a result, the situation in our countries today is worse. We are poorer, and in almost all the countries economic activity has fallen. We experience major drops in the continent's overall GNP. Meanwhile, the population is growing, growing much, because that is how things are on our continent. The pie is growing smaller for the number of mouths to be fed. Therefore, I would like for us to discuss this matter: How can we effectively achieve common action?

To conclude, I want to remember something. When Peruvian President Alan Garcia announced that his government was not going to pay over 10 percent of export revenues, the continent left him on his own. The continent did not join him. When Brazil declared a moratorium, the continent did not join Brazil, either. As a matter of fact, Brazil is a huge debtor country. If the continent had joined a concerted action with Brazil, who knows how things would be now. Now, I leave you with Alan, whom I mentioned with regard to this last topic.

[Garcia] First, let me congratulate you on the MAS anniversary.

[Petkoff] Thank you.

[Garcia] We want to reaffirm our support and commitment to the major goals that MAS, and chiefly Teodoro Petkoff, represent. The issue now is the foreign debt problem, and indeed, it is a fundamental problem. We, in Latin America, must be realistic. We must react to a realistic situation with greater political commitment. This does not mean losing optimism, but it does mean we must realize that over the next 10 years we will be dealing with growing difficulties. If from these difficulties we gain greater force, political action, and commitment to joint action from all social groups to face together national and continental problems, I think we can say it is an optimistic political attitude that calls for action and commitments. The foreign debt is no doubt Latin America's chief problem. The foreign debt involves Latin America's relations with the international capitalist world, and 60 years ago the capitalist world came to our countries to extract oil and copper, and get fish meal. Now the international capitalist world only comes to collect its debt. It comes to lend money to pay old debts. The only thing that happens in this vicious cycle is that we are increasingly indebted. Money goes around and around; by itself it produces nothing. Before, we had productive investments, and so we ended up with an industry to extract raw materials. Now, money comes to pay previous debts.

The figures are stunning and dramatic. I am not being a pessimist in saying that over the past 10 years, Latin America's development has fallen back almost 25 years.

Our debt started at $190 billion in 1979. We have paid $260 billion over 10 years, and now we owe $430 billion.

All Latin American exports have gone to satisfy the appetite of international banks and the international banking sector through the financial institutions, such as the IMF, that have imposed adjustment policies on us so we pay the debt. This has been one of biggest injustices against our people. In addition, they now say that the state is solely responsible for and guilty for this situation. It has become popular in Latin America to say the state is the biggest spender and holds most of the debt responsibility. I believe that Latin America's bourgeoisie—the oligarchic sectors—have found, in this explanation, great justification to elude their responsibility in this historic crisis. As I said in 1985, I believe the best thing Latin America can do is retain the product of its work and resources. We must firmly minimize the flight of foreign exchange from our continent and from each of our countries. The 1985 Baker plan that involved lending more money to again pay our foreign debt has failed. The Brady plan, proposed a year ago with great fanfare and propaganda, has failed. Nothing outstanding has been done so far. They say that in some small countries, advances have been made because of [word indistinct] low price of debt in the market. However, our continent does not have any roads left but to, first, make the decision to retain most of its foreign exchange to favor the economic development of its people and, second, get our foreign debt valued at its market price—what is paid for the debt's papers. That is the price we must really pay and not its nominal value, the amount initially agreed upon. This, however, must be a solution adopted jointly in Latin America. In 1985, when Peru announced that it was limiting its debt payments, it did so as an indication to other countries that we should act jointly. When Brazil, as Teodoro has just recalled, thanks to the illustrious Economy Minister Dilson Funaro, stopped paying its debt, it seriously threatened the international financial world, but we did not react in unison. I believe—as I have often heard said in Venezuela—things are getting better because of how bad they have gotten. In other words, we increasingly owe more, increasingly we produce less, increasingly we can pay less, and the banks know this. They are not allowing a solution to this problem to be reached. They do not want to downgrade the debt's value and accept that its authentic value is the one in the market—10, 15, or 20 percent less than what the papers say—simply because they want to gain time. However, we have to strongly and firmly continue to insist on this matter. We have to collectively decide concerning the debt so we can solve this problem, the first and biggest problem for the next decade. The past 10 years have proven that the debt has greatly impoverished Latin America.

[Petkoff] To continue, I would like to present the situation in the following manner, to see what Jaime thinks. Alan is practically ending his term, and his 5 years were spent struggling with the international banks to try to get a better debt situation for his country. Jaime is starting his term with an internal economic situation that, apparently, is not as unfavorable as it was before. What is going to happen, Jaime? You are beginning a presidential term, and Alan is ending his in frustration because his country continues to be burdened with debt. He tried to make the historic change of maintaining relations with the international banks from a position of great dignity, but he was not backed by the continent. He ends his presidential term amid serious economic crisis in his country and with the same foreign debt with which he started. Now, you are beginning the term. What are we going to do? How are we going to get our countries to attain a minimum of conditions compared to the banks? Is it not true that banks get together to negotiate with us? They have managed something incredible. They have stopped debtors from reaching separate agreements with creditors [words indistinct]. This is something that is difficult to understand. How is it that an entire continent cannot do something about this? Now, as you who are in a position of power could perhaps help us understand, because it is one thing to play a guitar and another to play the mandolin. I mean, I see things from the perspective of someone who does not hold a position of power. Perhaps, from the Presidency things look different. Is this so?

[Paz Zamora] Dear Teodoro, first of all I would like to send you a big embrace on the occasion of your 19 years of political activity within MAS. You know that our parties were born together and that we are all together in our great struggle for our Latin American people.

I began by saying I looked at Latin America's future with optimism, which does not mean that I do not see the big challenges that lie ahead and the many dangers we must face. Undoubtedly, one of those challenges is the foreign debt problem. Basically, we indebted ourselves in the seventies, and the decade of the eighties was very negative for us as a continent because we had to begin to pay and no one believed us when we said that we could not pay, and our people directly suffered the consequences.

Now we are entering a new decade. Things are beginning to change in the early nineties. First, because we have all realized that the foreign debt problem not only involves the indebted countries, but also the creditors who indebted those countries. Therefore, there is a new international awareness of the problem to the extent that the UN secretary general has asked a man as brilliant as Bettino Craxi to try to get together some wise men of our planet—whatever you may call them—to try to find adequate solutions for the creditors to whom the money is owed, and the debtors who have used those funds and now are unable to pay.

In my opinion, the nineties will be the decade during which we will find solutions for the debt problem. That is why I am optimistic. The debt can no longer be handled as in the eighties. Creditors and debtors and the international community will have to find a new approach to the problem.

This is already happening with Bolivia. Certainly, Bolivia's debt is small and manageable. The fact is that, for example, under my administration Bolivia has managed some sort of a record. We have paid approximately ...[changes thought] Not just paid, but cancelled 30 percent of our foreign debt.

A substantial part of that debt was acquired by private international banks. As Alan said—I also wish to send him a big and friendly embrace as a Latin American compatriot—since our debts cannot be easily paid, they are being looked at for their real value instead of their nominal value in parallel markets. For example, the Peruvian debt is valued at $6, the Bolivian debt at $11, and the average of Latin America's debt at $25. In other words, we could even purchase our own debt through international private banks under very interesting terms. In the case of Bolivia for example, we have received financial aid—mainly from European countries—to pay off our own debt through private international banks.

Another interesting aspect refers to bilateral debt, which in the case of Bolivia was the largest. We have just completed an operation with Argentina concerning our bilateral debt by compensating for our debts. Argentina forgave $800 million of Bolivia's debt, while we forgave $300 million of Argentina's debt, and we came to terms to begin an energy project, a formidable border integration construction project. This was the first time this had been done in Latin America; it had never happened before. However, we immediately began working with Brazil, a country with which we also have a bilateral debt problem. We are using our imagination, with Latin American and fraternal spirit, to try to find solutions.

In other words, we must not let ourselves down and cry that we are so indebted we cannot move ahead. It is true we are indebted, but there are solutions. Above all, the international community is aware that solutions must be found before the problem becomes more complex.

Therefore, I wish to point out to you—Teodoro, Alan Garcia, and our friend Napoleon Bravo—that the debt problem exists. It is a serious problem, but there are more important things in Latin America, such as joining efforts to find common solutions, governing our states in a more rational way, handling our economies more efficiently, and conducting ourselves with more discipline as Latin Americans, to produce more and to be in a better position to face the challenges we are confronted with by other nations. What I mean to say is that in addition to the debt, we have other challenges ahead, which I am sure you know better than I—which we must face together as part of a real Latin American process.

[Petkoff] Without doubt the foreign debt is not our continent's only problem, and unfortunately we do not have the satellite all day long to continue this discussion. In view of the fact that there are other matters—and there are some that concern us much—I would like to pull away from the foreign debt issue a bit. We have discussed it from an optimistic, constructive, and Latin American point of view. Perhaps Bolvia is in a more advantageous position than other countries. The truth is that for other great debtors like Brazil, Venezuela, and Argentina, even Mexico, for which the Brady plan is more of an illusion than a reality, the capacity to handle this situation within a multilateral framework, with the participation of the entire continent seems increasingly difficult. Experience shows that we are not moving toward the solution. From my point of view, with few exceptions, the continent is being held prisoner by the foreign debt. If a joint agreement is not reached, individual efforts could be more frustrating than effective. Perhaps the best example is the case of Venezuela, which has been discussing the Brady plan for almost a year, yet we are still waiting for them to reduce the debt by as much as a penny. The year 1989, in which we paid almost $4 billion, has gone by and at this pace we are going to pay the same amount in 1990 with a country full of problems.

[Bravo, interrupting] Another point we had agreed to discuss with the presidents was relations between the United States and Panama, as well as Central America.

[Petkoff] Yes, I was heading in that direction. We should discuss a matter, which has become an open wound on the continent, because we have just learned, as Latin Americans, about this slap in the face—the U.S. military intervention in Panama. In addition to the incidents that actually took place, this action leads us to evaluate relations between our continent and the United States. I will allow Peruvian President Alan Garcia, whose country has maintained a [changes thought]...I will let him speak.

[Garcia] First I would like to say something about the debt to finish off that topic. We cannot say that we owe money and that banks loaned us the money. In 1970, the banks placed in the debtor countries all the money that rich countries owed the Arab world. When oil prices increased, industrialized nations asked the Arabs to deposit the money in Western banks. The rich, Western countries loaned us that money so we could buy their industrial and high technology products. The oil debt was placed in Third World countries and in Latin America. Second, today's debt is not the result of what we have spent, but of the huge interest rates that have been imposed on us over the past 20 years. Third, the debt has increased basically because to buy a tractor today, Latin Americans have to work two or three times as long. The difference between the prices of our raw materials and their industrialized and technological products has increased greatly with a huge disadvantage for us. Therefore, today we are experiencing a gross injustice. To face this situation, we have to take action and make decisions. They have divided us, they have fooled us by saying that by negotiation we could agree on new conditions. It has been 20 years and over the past 10 years the debt has impoverished the Latin American countries. The debt has also multiplied itself in Latin America. I can tell you that we cannot waste any more time. There is no more time to waste. We have no reason

to put up with delays, we must decide. Latin America must turn the debt problem into an instrument of action and pressure before the world by deciding [words indistinct] resources and not allowing more time to go by. This is what I have to say concerning the foreign debt.

Panama is a most serious issue, and I thank you for including this topic, otherwise we would be talking about theories and forgetting about substantial matters that currently adversely affect Latin America, which has been attacked and offended. We have gone 30 years back in history, to the times of invasions, the times of intervention. We have to make something very clear. It is true that Manuel Antonio Noriega was a dictator. A year ago, Peru withdrew its ambassador from Panama because it believed the elections were arbitrarily and unfairly annulled and we believed that Noriega had no legitimacy, however this does not mean that the United States has the right to decide the fate of our continent and intervene in a small country with 30,000 troops. It was a shame to hear a U.S. television network say that 95 percent of Panamanians supported the U.S. intervention. I do not believe the figures and it is a shame that Latin America is presented to the United States as a region that supports military intervention.

We have severely condemned interventionism. We believe Latin America should be very forceful in its response to that specific action, which could begin a series of actions of imperialist covetousness that could send us 30 or more years back in the history of our continent. What kind of optimism could we have if we lack the ability to jointly and decisively face an interventionist threat?

We have presently conducted specific actions. We withdrew our ambassador from Washington to symbolicly protest the intervention in Panama. We denounced the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, which in theory promotes reciprocal assistance among all our armies, including the U.S. Army. In practice, however, that treaty only serves to [word indistinct] this kind of intervention. We are not just talking about the military intervention in Panama, but also about the threat of deploying a U.S. fleet in Colombian territorial waters.

We asked the OAS to assume a more leading role with regard to the actions in Panama. As an inter-American force, the OAS should replace the U.S. forces of occupation in Panama. We believe the current de facto Panamanian government should attain its legitimacy by holding new elections, because even admitting that Endara's ticket won the May 1989 elections, the fact that he was imposed as the Panamanian president through a U.S. intervention eliminates the legitimacy the people granted to that presidential ticket.

One must speak loudly and clearly on these issues. We must state things clearly. That does not mean we are offending the U.S. people. We are simply responding forcefully to imperialist, interventionist actions that should not exist in Latin America.

[Bravo] What does the Bolivian president think about this? What kind of relations should our countries have with the United States? What is your position concerning the situation in Panama and Central America? One last thing. We forgot to ask something very important of President Garcia. What is your position concerning drug trafficking?

[Paz Zamora] As Alan said, the intervention in Panama hurt the souls of all the Latin American people. We simply could not believe it. I think the entire continent reacted in the same way. We all rejected the intervention. That intervention joins a long and sad story in Latin America, and especially in Central America and the Caribbean. Thus, our government, the national unity government of the Bolivian people, immediately rejected the intervention and the use of violence as a solution for problems in Latin America and in Panama specifically.

The Bolivian Government advocates the right of each Latin American country to sovereignly elect the kind of democratic system in which it wants to live. We must agree that we cannot impose democratic models on other countries other than those that result from the will of the people of those countries. That is the only appropriate democratic system, because it agrees with each country's reality.

Therefore, we rejected the intervention in Panama and acted along with all the other Latin American brothers, some of whom acted more forcefully than others.

In addition, a few days after the events in Panama, we said: Something so important for Panama cannot happen without us making an effort to promote a plebiscite in Panama. We do not think there is a solution to the problem. We believe that after the disaster in Panama, there should be plebiscite through which the Panamanian people can state what they want to be and do. That plebiscite should not come from abroad. Panamanians should appoint a sort of national unity committee or whatever they think is appropriate to organize a clean plebiscite through which Panama will speak its mind after experiencing this trauma.

That is the solution to the problem, it seems to us, along with the necessary withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Panama. Those troops should let the Panamanian national guard take charge of their country's security and public order situation. Also, I believe that after what the Panamanian people have experienced, there is no need to keep the U.S. troops in Panama anyway.

However once again, we Latin Americans would be deceiving ourselves if we do not reach an overall conclusion. We condemn the intervention, as it cannot happen again. However, we cannot have another Noriega in Latin America, because that is as harmful as the U.S. intervention. In sum, Latin American evils come chiefly from abroad because of factors that militarily, politically, economically, and culturally intervene here. However, some of our evils stem from the fact that we do things wrong. We harm ourselves. For example, does

Noriega have any idea—and I hope he does—of the harm he has caused Panama, and the harm he has caused us? Noriega did great harm to Bolivia with what has happened. He has harmed all of Latin America.

Therefore, let us not look for an excuse, blaming the external invasion—and it does carry some blame—but let us deeply reflect on the blame we ourselves carry for the current events in Latin America. Moreover, we must not forget, Latin Americans south of the Rio Grande have a long history of relations with the United States, with the Saxon north. We must not forget that. Let us realistically recognize that 1989 has been a year of extraordinary victories for the United States all over the world, especially with what has happened in East Europe.

The United States recovered the national certainty it lost in Vietnam. The people of the United States were defeated in Vietnam, and defeated by an underdeveloped country at that. I would say it was defeated by the culture and strength of a people, which proved stronger than U.S. technology. Today, the United States appears as the chief protagonist of 1989 with regard to things that happened to its traditional enemies, in East Europe. Therefore, we must wait. In the coming years we must expect to have relations with a victorious United States, with a country prone to pointing out to us that they are victorious.

Therefore, we must be prudent, more dignified than ever, and also smart. We must be smart to face, or rather, to have relations with, a counterpart that is moving with an ease and certainty it lacked during the last decade. Within this context, Napoleon Bravo, you asked a question concerning drug trafficking. Together with Peru, concerning the war on drug trafficking, we will negotiate with a counterpart that is sure of itself and feels like a winner. In this respect, we must defend Latin America's stance on an adequate struggle against drug trafficking.

Bolivians have outlined our national view of the war on drug trafficking. We are ready to defend it, by shouldering our responsibility with the international community.

[Bravo] We are listening to you, but we cannot see you. We are going to wait for the image to return to continue this talk. Let us now go to Peruvian President Garcia on the problem of drug trafficking. The United States has a big problem. A large number of its youth and business and political leaders use drugs, putting its society in peril. In addition, traditional drug dealers are not just the Sicilian mafia; now we have Latin American groups distributing drugs. That has prompted the United States to look to our Latin American countries, specifically Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia, and exert pressure to eradicate this problem. I am seeing that the image from Peru is gone.

[Unidentified speaker] However, the image from Bolivia has returned.

[Bravo] I do not know if President Garcia is listening. The question is what to do about the drug problem and the problem of U.S. pressure, as this situation directly affects the United States. Is the Peruvian president listening? What does Teodoro Petkoff have to say?

[Petkoff] Before starting on the topic of drugs and giving you my opinion—apparently, we have lost the two Andean countries—I would like to comment on Paz Zamorra's points of view concerning the topics we were talking about previously—Panama and relations with the United States.

We all understand that we are on a continent that is far from God and very close to the United States, as the Mexicans used to say. We are obliged to coexist with the United States, but past events have shown us that this coexistence is always contradictory. How do we skillfully manage this contradictory coexistence that is more bearable at sometime than at others? I believe this is a problem that hounds Latin American and U.S. statesmen alike. I feel that a sense of Latin Americanism has been asserting itself in our countries over the past few years and has modified our relations with the United States so they are now held with more dignity on our part. I believe experiences such as the formation of the Contadora Group, the Central American group with the Esquipulas agreement, the Arias peace plan, and the formation of the Group of Eight are all part of the process that has led the continent to redefine its relations and reach agreements with the United States, from a position that could be called more dignified and independent, and really attempt to attain our autonomy.

Of course, it is a contradictory process and full of ups and downs. For example, concerning Central America, I beleive the continent—with the Contadora Group and later at Esquipulas—managed to counter somewhat the U.S. intention to brutally resolve the Nicaraguan problem and use intervention to do so. However, as was mentioned previously, concerning the foreign debt problem, Latin American countries have not attained the same type of joint and concerted position.

In relation to Panama, I believe Latin America as a whole adopted a stance as was stated in the OAS resolution. It deplored the invasion—a euphemism, but one that is said to count in diplomatic language. We would have been happier if the OAS had said it condemned it; it did not—it said deplored. Perhaps, such occasions are when we require the intelligence with which Jaime Paz says we must act. In any case, Latin America rejected the present Latin American governments, rejected the intervention in Panama. I agree with Alan Garcia that no one can defend someone like Noriega. That is true and as he said, Peru withdrew its ambassador from Panama when Noriega carried out the fraud. That is true. I further agree with Alan when he says that, at this time, the problem is no longer Noriega. Right now, the problem is the military intervention in Panama. I can agree with Jaime that Latin Aemrica should not accept Noriegas flourishing and, certainly, Latin America must develop

multilateral mechanisms to propitiate Latin American solutions. However, we must also not forget that the Latin American solution for Panama, the one propitiated through the OAS, was blocked by the United States, especially by the Bush adminstration. Bush used every possible method to prevent an understanding from being reached among Panamanians, with the aid of the OAS. Why? Because Bush needed Noriega. The former CIA chief—Bush—needed his former agent—Noreiga—in Panama. Because Noreiga was the excuse for the invasion, because the United States not only required ousting Noirega—he was the problem's facade—it needed to dismantle Torrijism, the Defense Forces, and definitely not comply with the canal treaties. The latter were the core of the problem and now the United States will have 10 years—surely, with docile governments—to attain it. Confronted with this view, I tend to share the position held by Alan Garcia and his government. I am sure that if the entire continent would have taken such a firm stance as that held by Peru, possibly Bush would have perceived the political cost of intervention as being too high. At present, as Jaime says, the United States feels that it put its big feet into a crystal shop, destroyed all it wanted, and has not had to pay the price. This is so, because the continent has limited itself to deploring the event.

[Bravo] This is the end of the debate to commemorate the MAS anniversary. It has been a debate between Teodoro Petkoff and two Latin American presidents—Peruvian Alan Garcia and Bolivian Jaime Paz Zamora. The satellite signal was requested for an hour and, evidently, the petition for an additional half hour was not received. We want to express thanks for the excellent work done by ACAN-TV and Televen engineers department. They have done an excellent job. Programs of this type, dialogue among Latin American political leaders—starting with leaders of Bolivarian countries—are absolutely necesary. We have to take advantage of technology to get all Latin American to know more about each other. If Europeans, as one of their measures in their common market, are able to watch the same televison programs to attain unity in their speech and behavior, we should do the same, and with more reason, because we have a common language and religion and also because we think in a very similar manner.

Vice Ministers Postpone Meeting Until 8-9 Feb

PA2101040990 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 18 Jan 90 p 2

[Text] Salvadoran Interior Minister Francisco Merino has reported that the Central American vice presidents canceled a meeting they had scheduled for 18 January in Guatemala. One of the reasons for this decision was the postponement of Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani's trip to Washington, which was canceled as the last moment. Francisco Merino reported that the next dates for holding the meeting will be 8 and 9 February in Guatemala City. He added that the agenda for the meeting will be the same.

The interior minister noted that one of the issues to be discussed is the advance toward the creation of the Central American parliament and the national executive secretariats for the Trifinio Plan [a UN-sponsored program on mineral development].

In addition the vice presidents will discuss EEC willingness to provide funds for the Trifino Plan's five [number as published] initial projects: Project T-4 on support for peasant development; Project T-12 on mining survey and exploration; Project T-30 on archeology; and a project on regional broadcasting for the development plan.

At the 8 and 9 February meeting, outgoing Honduran Vice President Alfredo Fortin Inestroza will be given an official farewell, and the new Honduran vice president will be welcomed to the group. He will work together with Vice President Merino and Guatemaian Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle.

Socialist International Condemns U.S. Invasion

PA2001030390 Paris AFP in Spanish 0645 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Quito, 18 Jan (AFP) —A call for free elections in Panama, support for Puerto Rican independence, and the condemnation of human rights violations in Guatemala and El Salvador were some of the conclusions reached at the end of the meeting of the Socialist International [IS] Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean this afternoon in Quito. The IS focused on the situation in Panama, reiterating its strong condemnation of the U.S. invasion and demanding "the immediate and unconditional withdrawal" of those troops. It also demanded that "free and democratic elections be held without foreign meddling."

The IS condemned the serious human rights violations and deaths during the U.S. invasion and said it was necessary to establish an investigative commission with the cooperation of the International Red Cross. In addition, it asked that the Torrijos-Carter treaties be respected. The group also demanded absolute respect for diplomatic immunity and sanctity, and rejected the role of "policeman to protect democracy that the U.S. Government wants to assign itself." It noted the urgency in joining efforts to find paths that will lead to the reestablishment of sovereignty and democracy in Panama.

Moreover, the IS voiced support for the efforts the Puerto Rican Independentist Party is making to get the U.S. Congress to allow a referendum in Puerto Rico. The referendum will let Puerto Ricans decide their political future, within the framework of independence some area countries are demanding.

The IS Committee also noted its concern over the climate of insecurity and repeated human rights violations the Prosper Avril government is fostering in Haiti.

After indicating that this situation "imperils" the elections set for this year, the IS called on the government to adopt the measures that ensure human rights are respected.

In addition, the committee condemned the recent murders in Guatemala of political leaders Hector Oqueli Colindres and Gilda Amparo Flores Arevalo. It also announced a commission will be sent to the Governments of El Salvador and Guatemala to find the persons responsible for the murders.

On the topic of drug trafficking, the IS Commission demands that the governments of the developing countries adopt the measures needed to lower internal distribution and consumption of drugs and to fight money laundering.

In conclusion, the Commission discussed a preliminary report by an IS mission that visited Nicaragua to observe the electoral campaign. The report notes that, "considering the country's situation, the mission feels the electoral process has been satisfactory so far."

Enrique Silva Cimma, IS vice president and future Chilean foreign minister, chaired the 2-day meeting that gathered 64 political leaders from 10 countries of the region and guests from the United States, FRG, Israel, the International Socialist of Women, and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers.

Silva Cimma said that this and other meetings do not aim at setting guidelines the parties are obligated to follow. Instead, the meetings allow parties to exchange views regarding the need to deal with the fundamental views of this ideological concept within the basic ideal of democratic socialism.

Human Rights Group Sends Cable to Peru's Garcia

FL1801185490 Bridgetown CANA in English 1538 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 18, CANA— Caribbean Rights, which groups seven human rights organisations in the region, on Thursday joined Amnesty International in a campaign denouncing what was described as the "inhumane and violent conditions" perpetrated by the Peruvian Armed Forces.

In a cable to President Alan Garcia, Caribbean Rights called upon the authorities to investigate all cases of extrajudicial executions and to punish those responsible. The group said that previously the majority of the victims were peasant families in remote areas and that the victimisation has now been extended to the densely populated districts.

The victims include human rights activists, trade unionists, lawyers, journalists, and others who try to expose abuses at the local and international levels, the cable said. Children were reported to be prime targets.

A recent report published by Amnesty stated that torture, murder, rape, and disappearances were methods adopted by the Peruvian Government in combating violent opposition groups like the "Shining Path" guerrillas. It said most of the victims were secondary school children who are a major recruitment target for the Shining Path.

The Barbados-based Caribbean Rights stressed in its cable that it was aware of the problems the government was facing with the guerrillas but emphasised that it was the ultimate responsibility of the government to uphold law even in the face of violent opposition.

Cuba

Castro Blames Imperialism for 'Sapping' Socialism

PA2101134390 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0853 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Text] Madrid, 21 Jan (EFE)—If capitalism ever returned to Cuba, our independence and sovereignty would disappear forever and we would be a mere appendix of the Yankee empire, Cuban leader Fidel Castro has stated in an article.

"There are people who are willing to die to prevent it today, tomorrow, and always," Castro notes in an article published today in the Sunday supplement of the newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE entitled: "Perestroyka Go Home."

The Cuban leader notes that "the systematic destruction and sapping of the values of socialism by imperialism, linked with the errors [of socialism], have accelerated the process of destabilization of the socialist countries in East Europe." He notes that "the different policies in each country and the idea of undermining socialism from within was the long-term strategy drafted and implemented by the United States." Castro states that "without a strong, disciplined, and respected party, it is impossible to develop a revolution and true socialist rectification. [With it] it would not be possible to carry out such a process of slandering socialism, destroying its values, discrediting the party, demoralizing the vanguard, renouncing its leadership role, eliminating social discipline, and sowing chaos and anarchy everywhere."

"That is how a counterrevolution can be promoted, but not revolutionary changes," he added.

The Cuban leader underscored that "Yankee imperialism maintains the belief that Cuba will not be able to resist and that the new situation that has emerged in the socialist field will allow it to inexorably destroy our revolution."

Also, he noted that "30 years of resistance against the most powerful empire on earth, which tried to destroy our revolution, gives testimony of our political and moral strength."

'Strong' Movement of U.S. Troops in Panama

FL2301151690 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Telephone report from Panama City by correspondent Nelson Notario Castro—live]

[Text] Press reports indicated this afternoon that there is a strong movement of U.S. troops in the city of Colon, on the Atlantic Ocean, and in the township of La Chorrera, which is located some 30 km from this capital on the Central American highway.

Today, when 32 days have elapsed since the U.S. invasion of the isthmian nation, these operations have called the attention of observers and analysts who are following the complicated Panamanian political situation. In Colon, several streets were sealed with barbed wires and raids were conducted. It has been rumored that there were armed confrontations in the poor district of La Playita, in Colon. In La Chorrera, some streets were also closed to traffic with wire fences. Raids and searches were also conducted there and U.S. armored vehicles were patrolling the town.

Today, the Panamanian Banking Association has demanded respect for banking confidentiality in the face of the pressure exerted by U.S. officials to break this rule, which is strictly observed worldwide. Edgardo Lazo Valdez, president of the association, has stated that the Panamanian banks are determined to fight the drug trade and money laundering. He noted, however, that the U.S. officials, instead of continuing to pressure the Panamanian sectors, should produce the evidence they claim to have.

Government Official on Noriega 'Cowardly' Actions

PA2201042990 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2143 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Report by Gerardo Gonzalez Vega]

[Text] Havana, 20 Jan (EFE)—On this 1st month since the U.S. invasion of Panama, the deposed ruler of that country, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, has been reduced, from Cuba's point of view, to "a frightened general."

In fact, the word used by the Cuban Government official who commented on the issue to EFE was a lot stronger than "frightened," but government sectors as well as people on the street agree that as a general he failed to perform his duty.

"He had too much money to risk his life," the source continued, "and it is, therefore, understandable that after hiding at the nunciature he surrendered to the Americans."

The source added that Noriega, who is accused of drug trafficking and whose image is that of a criminal, "had an opportunity to become a hero who would forever be remembered by his people, but he was not capable of taking advantage of it."

"After 6 years as head of the Defense Forces, Noriega should have adopted military measures to defend his country, but he failed to do so. Had he at least taken command of his troops and resisted for 1 month, or even 1 week, it would not have been so easy for the invaders," the Cuban source said.

The change of government in Panama has had repercussions in Cuba that do not end with opinions regarding the bravery or cowardice of the general, who is currently under arrest in Miami. There are other things to consider.

First of all, it has confirmed Cuba's official position that a U.S. invasion is not unlikely, and that the island must be prepared to repel one at any time.

Cuban authorities have also denounced military attacks on the Nicaraguan and Cuban embassies in Panama, and the U.S. troops' repeated arrests of Cuban diplomats, among them Ambassador Lazaro Mora.

Several Panamanian refugees have been staying at Cuban diplomatic facilities. Among them are Noriega's wife, Felicidad Sieiro, the couple's three daughters, and one granddaughter—whose final destination may be the Dominican Republic, where they have relatives.

Economic experts calculate that Cuba used to purchase $100 million annually in merchandise from the Colon Free Zone (in Panama), and that Castro's government will now have to find another source of supplies.

Although these goods were not essential for Cuba's economy—they were primarily household appliances, canned foods, and other Western-made products for stores used by foreigners living on the island—a lack of them will deprive the country of a guaranteed source of benefits. Experts consulted by EFE point out that changing suppliers will not pose a serious problem and that Mexico and a few islands in the Lesser Antilles may immediately replace the Colon Free Zone, though their prices will not be as good.

Another repercussion of the U.S. invasion of Panama is strategic. From Cuba's point of view, it establishes a new potential center of military operations against the island a mere 1,000 km from its southern coast.

A final—but very important issue for Cuba—has to do with the statements Noriega will make during his trial in a U.S. court.

Cuban sources feel that if Noriega preferred to save his life and whatever he could of his fortune, it would not come as a surprise if he signs any kind of negotiated confession and continues along the same cowardly lines.

Any kind of confession implicating Cuba in the drugtrafficking business would benefit the United States and harm Castro's government.

"We are at peace because Cuba never participated in such criminal activity," the Cuban official said, "although it is still worrisome that the United States may attempt to use these villainous activities to tarnish our image. We are, however, prepared to respond."

Measures Requested to Protect Embassy Officials

FL1801191290 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Report by correspondent Nelson Notario Castro from Panama City]

[Text] Officials of the Cuban Embassy in Panama once again asked the highest leaders of Panama's new public force to take all measures to ensure that the National Civic Crusade demonstrations at the residence of Cuban Ambassador Lazaro Mora do not lead to an accident, which is something everyone wants to avoid.

During the smaller demonstration that took place yesterday in front of the Cuban diplomatic headquarters, the Crusade members did not limit themselves to shouting offensive remarks against the Panamanians seeking asylum in the Cuban Embassy. They also encouraged demonstrators in front of the wall that surrounds the house to throw objects at the ambassador's residence, thus loosening tiles from the decorative roof of the main door and breaking the window of one of the vehicles parked in the parking area in the compound.

This has all been possible because, during the past 3 days, U.S. troops and members of the new Panamanian police force have allowed the Crusade demonstrators to cross the barriers set up on the corners, Cuban Embassy sources said.

Letter Sent to Security Council on TV Marti

FL2001015290 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0003 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Cuba informed the UN Security Council today that it would not fold its arms before the operation of the U.S. television project against the island. The Cuban Government is not going to allow the United States to violate its national sovereignty without punishment. This was stated in a letter sent by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca to UN Security Council President (Amara Eti).

Malmierca says his country has taken the necessary measures to respond in a consistent way to what it has called an interfering and destabilizing action that violates the national sovereignty and makes the continuation of a hostile and aggressive U.S. policy against our country evident.

The carrying out of the project would lead not only to the deterioration of relations between Cuba and the United States but it would unleash a crisis of unpredictable consequences with the increase of tensions in the area and would constitute a threat to international peace and safety.

The foreign minister added that Cuba will act in this case with the law on the side of the attacked one. The letter accused the United States of trampling over the principles of the UN Charter inherent to the sovereignty, self-determination, and nonintervention, as well as not honoring UNESCO's conventions and agreements on the use of satellites for television services.

According to remarks made by the promoters of the project, it is based on the compulsive occupation of one or more television channels over Cuban territory. This

would attempt to prevent Cuba from managing its radioelectric spectrum, a right given at the International Telecommunications Union of 1982.

The letter also says the U.S. violation, based on its technological and financial superiority, constitutes a precedent that threatens the entire Third World. The Cuban Foreign Ministry characterized the excuses used by the Washington government as childish and cynical and added that they are based on alleged concern over the amount and quality of television transmissions the Cuban people receive.

Cuba is not under an obligation to please the Washington government or to offer explanations on the contents of its television programs, said Malmierca. He recalled that the Cuban television programming includes material from some 26 countries, most of them American.

In another part of the document, Malmierca reiterates a proposal of his country to negotiate with the United States to normalize the situation of mutual medium wave interferences and the reciprocity of radio transmissions as, well as the exchange of radio and television programs founded on absolute reciprocity and mutual respect.

Malmierca suggested the possibility of placing under international arbitration the causes of complaints of the two sides in this aspect of the differences and asked the good offices of the president of the Security Council for the compliance of current dispositions of international laws in telecommunications.

Commentary on Letter

FL2001195790 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] The letter sent by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca to the president of the UN Security Council, (Esi Amara)—the entire text of which is published today in the GRANMA newspaper—contains our revolution's clear response to the Yankee plan for an anti-Cuban television station.

The document irrefutably demonstrates that the project has no legal basis whatsoever; that it is a challenge to the international community; that it contradicts the letter and spirit of the 1966 international pact on civil and political rights; that the excuses to implement this program are as childish as they are ironic; that its purpose is intervention and destabilization; and that it is also an attempt to trample on the principles of the UN Charter inherent to sovereignty, self-determination, and nonintervention.

The Cuban foreign minister's letter to the president of the UN Security Council denounces all these actions and also warns that if the U.S. project is consummated, UNESCO's agreements and conventions on the use of satellites for television service would also be violated. Nevertheless, our foreign minister's message maintains a sensible tone by reiterating the Cuban Government's willingness to negotiate with the United States on existing differences.

However, the message is absolutely clear in warning that Cuba will not idly cross its arms before unilateral actions committed by the U.S. Government. In this regard, the message says, textually: We are clearly willing and have taken measures to respond appropriately to this new aggression. This would not only lead to a greater deterioration of relations between Cuba and the United States; it would unleash a crisis of unforeseeable consequences.

After indicating that Cuba would act in this case with the law on the side of the one being attacked, the message says that our country will hold the U.S. Government responsible for the consequences that may arise from the continuation of its adventurous, irresponsible, and aggressive policy in an area as sensitive as international telecommunications.

Alarcon Accredited to UN; Delivers Letter

FL2201222690 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2032 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Ricardo Alarcon, the Cuban vice foreign minister and ambassador, today presented to Javier Perez de Cuellar his credentials accrediting him as the new Cuban permanent ambassador to the United Nations. Following the protocol ceremony, Alarcon and the UN secretary general exchanged views on several international topics, especially regarding the Latin American situation.

The new Cuban ambassador will meet today with UN Security Council President (Ahmar Aezi), to whom he will officially deliver a letter from Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca outlining the Cuban position regarding the U.S. television project against our country.

Alarcon, who will retain his post as Cuban vice foreign minister, will assume the presidency of the UN Security Council for 1 month on 2 February.

Council Announces Measures to Offset Shortages

FL2201163890 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1310 GMT 22 Jan 90

["Information for the People from the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers;" from the "Haciendo Radio" program—read by announcer]

[Text] It has been a practice for 20 years to receive scheduled shipments of grains, some food items, and important raw material during the months of November and December from the USSR in accordance with the commitments made for the following year. The purpose of this is to prevent—given the distance between Cuba and the USSR—production problems during the first

months of the year. It was customary to begin the year with stocks of around 100,000 tons of grains.

As done on previous occasions, these advances were requested in 1989 and the Soviet Government responded positively. Nevertheless, despite the unquestionable willingness of the Soviet Government to cooperate in this matter, we have not received the amount of grains and wheat flour requested to date nor have we received part of the supplies corresponding to the month of January of the current year because of difficulties in Soviet trade and shipping enterprises.

Nevertheless, considering the situation on the availability of currency—of which our people have been informed—the revolutionary government has decided to purchase a certain amount of grains for animal feed with freely convertable currency, which we can only do as an exceptional and emergency measure due to our great limitations in this area; to designate ships to transport wheat for bread from Canada to prevent the paralyzation of flour production; to move up the import of scheduled wheat flour with freely convertible currency; and to reduce industrial consumption until shipments of grain and wheat flour to Cuba have normalized. Despite the decisions adopted in certain provinces, problems have arisen in producing bread for the population.

In regard to animal feed, we had to reduce feed consumption ensuring, as much as possible, only feed which is designated for aviculture for the production of eggs. This measure will affect production in the rest of the aviculture and porcine industry and will totally affect the cattle sector. After these measures are taken, if new reductions are still necessary in feed for the aviculture sector, several million poultry will have to be slaughtered ahead of schedule. If this latter measure is implemented, it will first affect poultry meat and later egg production. The state's reserves of raw materials have already been used.

Difficulties in transporting grains to Cuba are also growing at this time because of the unavailability of Soviet or Cuban ships and freight costs. Because of the very tense situation between grain supplies needed for direct human consumption and for animal feed for the production of milk, meat, and eggs, there are no immediate, reasonable possibilities for improvement and it makes it essential to take the minimum following measures:

In all provinces where bread is regulated—all areas except Havana City—the quota will be reduced by 20 grams a day. The current price will be maintained. In Havana City, where bread is sold freely but where its consumption per capita is less than in the other provinces, restrictions are not desirable because of various practical reasons given its fundamental method of distribution at bakeries and not in grocery stores. The measure that will be applied to regulate consumption allows the free sale of bread to continue and increases the price of a pound of bread—which consists of 400 grams—by 5 centavos. Supplies for social consumption, except in hospitals, will be reduced by 10 percent.

The free sale of eggs to the population will continue but its price will be increased to 15 centavos a piece.

The bread measures will become effective on 1 February. Egg prices are effective immediately upon publication of this note to prevent shortages from occurring.

To attain the immediate availability of the animal feed that is needed, we will use a fixed amount of raw sugar as caloric material. The price of raw sugar is now much higher on the international market than the price of corn.

We will try to create larger reserves of wheat and flour in the near future, if possible. We think that the decisions taken will help resolve the difficulties we have mentioned but, considering the international situation and its unforeseeable consequences to our country, we should be prepared to confront problems that could appear in any form.

If, as a result of our development plans, the circumstances later allow us to have a surplus of eggs, the price of this item will fluctuate between 12 and 15 centavos in order to regulate its consumption. Any additional availability of flour above our reasonable reserves will also allow for consumption increases, primarily through industrial production and social consumption. The country will continue to work intensely on its programs for food production based primarily on national resources.

In conclusion, we want to report the following:

Citrus exports in the month of December and in the current month of January have been affected because of the unavailability of ships that should have been docked in Cuban ports by Poland, the GDR, and primarily the USSR, in accordance with the agreements adopted in this sector. As a result, of the 113,505 tons of citrus that were to be exported in December, it was only possible to ship 72,159 tons and only 28,350 tons of the 45,300 tons of citrus that were to be exported by 15 January have been shipped. Export delays are expected to increase because of the lack of ships, thus running the risk of losing tens of thousands of tons of fruit that have been harvested or will be harvested.

Taking this situation into account, the revolutionary government has decided that all the fruit that cannot be preserved in cold storage or in the countryside will be designated for the population's direct consumption in amounts that could exceed 30,000 tons above the amounts originally established for national consumption. The fruit will be distributed in accordance to its availability in each area in the country in order to avoid excessive transportation costs.

Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers.

Castro Meets With Italian Parliamentarians

FL1901124390 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received the delegation of Italian parliamentarians who are visiting our country at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government.

Deputy (Adriana Lodi Faustini Fustini) presides over the Italy-Cuba parliamentary friendship group. Deputy Aleida March and Aracelis Careaga, chairman and secretary, respectively, preside over the Cuba-Italy parliamentary friendship group.

During the meeting they held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, the commander in chief and the distinguished visitors had a rich exchange of views on a broad range of topics of mutual interest, especially on the current complex international situation.

Rodriguez Receives Mozambican Prime Minister

FL1901135990 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1234 GMT 19 Jan 90

[From the "Haciendo Radio" program]

[Text] Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has received Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Fernandez de Graca Machungo. During their meeting, the two leaders ratified their decision to continue strengthening the extensive ties of friendship and cooperation between Cuba and Mozambique.

Prime Minister Departs

FL2201153390 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Fernandez de Graca Machungo has returned to his country. He was seen off at the capital's Jose Marti International Airport by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. The Mozambican prime minister had been paying a friendly visit to our country since 7 January. During his stay in Cuba, he toured Cienfuegos and Matanzas Provinces and visited places of interest in Havana.

Rodriguez Meets Foundation Secretary General

FL1901003190 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0003 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Mr (Aldav Laujar), secretary general of the Foundation for Third World Economic and Social Studies and chief editor of the (SOUS) magazine. The foundation is based in London and promotes the analysis and debate of problems in Third World countries.

Military Officials Arrive for SEMPI Conference

FL1901190690 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] The SEPMI [Society for Patriotic-Military Education] conference begins tomorrow, Saturday, in the Palace of Conventions on the occasion of its 10th anniversary.

Delegations from the USSR, and the Democratic [as heard] Republic of Vietnam arrived last night to our country. The Soviet delegation is presided over by Colonel General (Koplosev), chairman of the Volunteer Association for Cooperation with the Army, Airforce, and Navy, while the Vietnamese delegation is headed by Lieutenant General (?Nguyen The Bon), deputy chief of the Vietnamese General Staff.

The officers were received at the Jose Marti International Airport by Colonel Arnaldo Tamayo, SEPMI president.

During the third SEPMI conference, the participants will analyze the work the organization has carried out during the past 5 years and they will draft the guidelines for the next 5-year period.

SEMPI Conference Closes

FL2201175090 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1152 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], has presided over the closing ceremony of the third conference of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education, SEPMI, which was held at this capital's Palace of Conventions last Saturday.

The closing remarks were made by Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, first vice minister of the FAR and chief of the General Staff, who congratulated the members of that patriotic organization for the work carried out in the 10 years since its creation. The high-level military leader and hero of the Republic of Cuba also referred to the current situation the country is going through and the need to prepare more and more for the war of all the people.

[Begin Rosales recording] When the people forget their history, they are forced to make history once again. If a country ever forgot the paths traveled to forge its freedom, it would have to wage combat to obtain it again. In our case, we know Cuba's history from our own experience. We know the efforts, the blood, and the unequal sacrifice it cost to achieve what we have. This conquest is being lost. We have to wage combat again. It will be won sooner or later. This is why our people see as clearly as noon the horizon toward which it is heading. The present we forge is as glorious as our past and the future we aspire is even more so. The present rises challenging, full of dangers and complexities, perhaps as

never before in the history of Cuba. It is not only a matter of defeating the enemy or surviving, but it is having revolutionary ideas survive the invalid ideas of exploitation of man by man. [end recording]

During the course of the conference, the 280 delegates representing all the provinces of the country analyzed important subjects such as the development of interest circles as a way of vocation training, support to defense, historic-military work, massive target shooting, military sport, and others. The statutes that will rule the work of the SEPMI were approved moments before the closing ceremony. The new national secretariat was presented. Colonel Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez was ratified as president.

Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women; Division General Sixto Batista Santana, secretary of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its Military Department; and other party and state leaders were present at the closing ceremony.

MINFAR Reports Cubans Killed in Angola 21 Jan

FL2301025790 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Communique released by the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces—date not given]

[Text] At 0500 on 21 January this year, a detachment of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]—armed with rocket launchers, machine guns, rifles, and 60-mm mortars—attacked the village of Valle Hanha and a water treatment facility located 2 km away from the village that supplied water to one of our tank brigades. These two points are located some 22 km north of Lobito.

The village was attacked by some 120 men. The attack left 13 civilians dead and 17 wounded; and 3 dead and 6 wounded among members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola. The village was looted and its pens, as well as a small coconut oil plant, were destroyed.

A UNITA detachment of approximately 40 men attacked the water treatment facility, which was guarded and operated by a small Cuban garrison. The attackers caused 4 dead and 5 wounded among our troops. The small Cuban garrison repelled the attack and, a few minutes later, our troops were already chasing the UNITA attackers who retreated taking women and children from the village hostage. Our forces inflicted 3 dead among the enemy forces; and seized weapons and radio equipment when the chase was still in progress.

In compliance with the New York agreements, the Cuban troops were north of parallel 13 when the attack occurred. Taking into account the area through which the attack was perpetrated on the village and on the water treatment facility, it is clear that the attack was planned and organized by UNITA.

As the U.S. Government itself has publicly reiterated—and boasted about—the Bush Administration continues to supply arms and ammunition, including sophisticated equipment, to UNITA. All this constitutes an act of provocation and a real sabotage of the agreements signed by Angola, Cuba and South Africa to find a political solution to the conflict. It is also known that U.S. advisers are now in Jamba, the UNITA headquarters.

This is the second occasion in which this type of criminal, terrorist action has taken place. The Cuban Government will carefully study the means through which it will respond to these repeated acts of provocation against the Cuban forces which up until now have strictly complied with the commitments made.

Foreign Delegations Arrive for CTC Congress

FL1901131890 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] The first group of Latin American trade union leaders have arrived. The labor leaders have been invited to attend the Congress of the Cuban Workers Federation, CTC.

Trade union leaders from Peru, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Brazil were received by Joaquin Bernal Camero, member of the commission organizing the 16th CTC Congress. More than 50 delegates, representing Latin American workers, have confirmed that they will participate in the meeting. After the congress ends, the delegates will participate in the meeting of trade unions that will take place in our country.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] We and the other Latin American delegates attending this Congress plan to take the opportunity to ratify our solidarity with the heroic people of Cuba. Despite the multimillion dollar campaign unleashed by the imperialists, the people and the workers, led by their glorious Communist Party of Cuba, are advancing without interruption toward the strengthening of socialism, which is the new hope of Latin America.

At the same time, the secretary generals representing Latin American trade unions will participate in taking measures to express greater solidarity with the people of Panama. I think that this event will show that all Latin Americans were profoundly hurt by the U.S. imperialists' cowardly invasion of Panama. [end recording]

More Leaders Arrive

FL2201164090 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] The foreign delegations invited to the 16th Cuban Workers Federation [CTC] Congress continue to arrive in our country. A large group of representatives of union organizations exchanged their first impressions with

CTC leaders, who gave them a fraternal welcome at Jose Marti International Airport.

Among the figures who arrived in our country are (Hassan Sumon), secretary general of the Organization of African Union Unity [Organizacion de la Unidad Sindical Africana]; (Muhamed Abule), deputy secretary general of the General Federation of Palestinian Unions [Federacion General de Sindicatos Palestinos]; (Sultan Shibi), secretary general of the Libyan Transportation Union [Sindicato de Transporte de Libia); and (Charles Bingaba), acting secretary general of the Ugandan National Organization of Trade Unions.

Delegations have also arrived from Korea, Benin, Mongolia, Italy, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Finland, Greece, and India, among others.

Congress To Open 24 Jan

FL2301031490 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0002 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Text] The opening ceremony of the 16th Congress of the Cuban Workers Federation [CTC] will be held at 0900 on 24 January at the Carlos Marx Theater in our capital. More than 2,500 delegates of the entire country will attend the labor forum, which will convene until 28 January, and which will follow a busy schedule including the discussion of draft resolutions and, of course, the main report.

After the opening ceremony, five commissions that will focus on specific topics will start their activities at the Carlos Marx Theater, at the CTC Alfredo Lopez Hall, at the Lazaro Pena Theater, at the Institute of Military Technology, and at the Foreign Trade Ministry.

These commissions will work all day on the 24th and on the 25th, the delegates will attend a plenary meeting at the Carlos Marx Theater to discuss the main report and to listen to the invited guests.

Topics for Discussion Outlined

FL2001125990 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1202 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Report by Madeline Murgia]

[Text] New labor methods, the struggle for efficiency, and the basis for adequate moral and material incentives will be among the main topics debated by more than 2,500 delegates attending the Congress of the CTC [Cuban Workers Federation]. The main report of the most important meeting of the Cuban workers, which will begin on 24 January, includes more than 15 topics—such as consumption guidelines, socialist emulation, and volunteer work.

During the first day of the 16th CTC Congress, five commissions will be organized according to the delegates' field of work.

The topics that will be discussed at the workers' congress were previously analyzed extensively by more than 2 million workers.

Brazil Signs Medical-Pharmaceutical Protocol

FL2001024090 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 20 Jan 90

[Text] An interest protocol in the medical-pharmaceutical sphere was signed this afternoon by Julio Teja, minister of public health of Cuba, and Mr Wellignton Moreira, governor of the Brazilian State of Rio de Janeiro. The document was also signed by Maximo Diaz, director of the medical-pharmaceutical industries of our country, and Mr Jorge Cepeda, who represented the Brazilian firm Vital Brazil. The agreement provides for the cooperation in medicine quality control, cooperation in productions, distribution of medicines, bilateral training, and exchange of advisers.

[Begin recording of Moreiran, speaking in Portuguese with simultaneous Spanish translation] This is why I feel very optimistic that this protocol will be an instrument not only to satisfy the needs of our populations, but also will create an exchange and cooperation between researchers and scientists of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and this great institution the Cuban people have placed at the disposition of not only Latin America but I believe also the entire world. [end recording]

After the protocol was signed at the information center for the 1991 Pan-American Games, the Brazilian delegation received a detailed briefing of the work being carried out in the capital for this important sports event. They also learned about the peculiarities of the Blas Roca Calderio Contingent, an important construction force composed of over 3,000 men.

Rio de Janiero Also Signs Agreements

FL2001142390 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1400 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Cuba and the State of Rio de Janeiro have signed two important cooperation documents in Havana.

The first agreement was signed by Pedro Chavez, president of the Havana City people's government, and Wellington Moreira Franco, governor of Rio de Janeiro. The Act of Intention signed by the two leaders allows for cooperation in the areas of health, transportation, community services, construction, housing, culture, and scientific and educational institutes, as well as other areas.

The two signatories stressed the importance that this cooperation between two brother peoples with very similar characteristics and needs will have in contributing to the well being of their residents.

Havana Notes Gorbachev's 'Surprise' Speech

FL2001191290 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, the highest leader of the USSR, gave a surprise speech to the nation this afternoon over radio and television in which he said that extremist forces in Azerbaijan have assumed an anti-state, anti-constitutional, and anti-Soviet nature. He cited as examples the expulsion of communist leaders in some areas. He said that sending troops to Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, is a last resort taken after 2 years of trying to peacefully resolve the conflict between ethnic groups. The extremists formed bands, armed them, and killed people. That had to be stopped, Gorbachev said.

Havana on Azerbaijan Clashes; Armenian Situation

FL2201163190 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Officials from Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, have demanded an end to the state of emergency decreed there by the central Soviet Government after a week of clashes which has left over 100 dead and hundreds wounded. The arrival of Army and Interior Ministry troops in Baku on Saturday was received by firearm shooting by extremist elements which were repelled in actions that left a toll of 51 dead civilians and 287 wounded. Three Interior Minister officers and three soldiers also died.

The Baku government decreed 3 days of mourning for those who were killed. Black flags appeared in front of houses on Sunday morning. An expanded session of the urban council of the Azerbaijani capital also demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that city.

Meanwhile, preventive measures have been implemented in Nagorno-Karabakh with the leaders of the Popular Front and other informal organizations, in accordance with what is stipulated by the decree establishing the state of emergency. Provocative acts are also being prevented.

Although the situation continues tense in Armenia, the population begins to react. In Yerevan, the capital of the Republic, many people have returned weapons they had in their possession.

Nuclear Power Plant Construction Progress Noted

FL1901221690 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2053 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Cuban and Soviet specialists set a world record when they installed a 400 ton piece of equipment. They lifted the heavy structure and placed it in the first reactor of the nuclear power plant under construction in Jaragua, Cienfuegos. The polar crane, which will move in a circular fashion inside the reactor's hermetically enclosed area, was placed in 14 hours. This piece will make the installation of the technological equipment of the project possible.

The installation of the abovementioned equipment is an important step in the construction of the first reactor. It makes the construction sequence to totally enclose the dome by placing the blocks possible.

The crane is composed of two sources, weighing 105 tons each with a 12-meter gap between them, and will move on a circular track.

Bermuda

Swan Appoints Senator; Creates New Cabinet Post

FL2201182290 Bridgetown CANA in English 1616 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Article by Martin Gould]

[Text] Hamilton, Bermuda Jan 21, CANA— Former Sports Minister Maxwell Burgess has been given a second chance to build a political career. Burgess, who lost his seat in Parliament in last February's general election, has been appointed as a government member in the Senate, the Upper House of Parliament.

Another senator, Mike Winfield, also 36, was appointed to the Cabinet at the same time to a new post of minister of management and information services.

Premier Sir John Swan said the new job would "test" Burgess and it was time he was forgiven for his past mistakes. Burgess became an object of ridicule after Bermuda was the last country to pull out of the 1986 games because of the boycott over British links with South Africa.

Doubt over the team's position continued right to the last minute when athletes who had suddenly been cleared to compete rushed under police escort to the stadium for the opening ceremony which was already underway. Hours later they were told to withdraw again. Sports organisers blamed Burgess for the confusion.

Burgess never recovered from the debacle and was at the centre of a number of controversies during more than five years as minister. But Swan stood by him despite numerous calls to sack him and he held on to his post until defeated in February.

"Anyone who has taken the level of public ridicule that I've taken knows it must either break or strengthen the character," said Burgess after his appointment. "I think I have learned from it and I am now more mature." Burgess, 36, replaced Reginald Minors who resigned earlier this month to concentrate on his business affairs.

Winfield's appointment means Swan now has 14 members of Cabinet, the maximum allowed by the Constitution. The 11-seat unelected Senate consists of five government members, three from the opposition and three appointed by the governor.

Haiti

Government Delares Martial Law for 30 Days

FL2201144190 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French 2310 GMT 20 Jan 90

["Text" of decree issued by Lieutenant General Prosper Avril, president of the Haitian military government, in Port-au-Prince on 20 January]

[Text] Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. Republic of Haiti. Decree. The Military Government, Prosper Avril, lieutenant general, Haitian Armed Forces [FADH], President.

In view of the military government proclamation of 17 September 1988; and in view of the decree of 20 June 1988 dissolving the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies; and in view of the decree of 13 March 1989 putting the Constitution of 1987 back into effect; and in view of Articles 136 and 138 of this Constitution; and considering the series of acts against the public order that have occurred, which tend to hinder the normal functioning of the national institutions and perturb the democratic process; and considering that the democratic attainments that have been made must be protected from terrorism or any attempt at a forcible coup that might lead to civil war; and considering that it is, to this end, necessary to temporarily endow the administration with all the means allowing them to accomplish their mission; and at the recommendation of the ministers of interior and national defense and justice; and after deliberation in the council of ministers; it is decreed that:

Article 1. Articles 41, 41.1, 278, and 278.3 are hereby temporarily shelved.

Article 2. Martial law is hereby decreed throughout the national territory for a period of 30 days.

Article 3. This decree goes into effect immediately.

Article 4. This decree abrogates all laws or dispositions thereof, all decrees or dispositions thereof, and all decree-laws or dispositions thereof that are contrary to it, and shall be made public and carried out at the suit of the ministers of Interior and National Defense and Justice, each acting in his sphere of responsibility.

Issued at the National Palace in Port-au-Prince on 20 January 1990, 187th year of Independence.

[Signed] Prosper Avril, Lt. Gen., FADH, by the president.
The signatures of the ministers follow.

Decree Reinstates Entry Visas for Haitians

FL2201145490 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French 2310 GMT 20 Jan 90

["Text" of decree issued by Lieutenant General Prosper Avril, president of the Haitian military government, in Port-au-Prince on 20 January]

[Text] Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. Republic of Haiti.

Decree.

The Military Government, Prosper Avril, lieutenant general, Haitian Armed Forces [FADH], president.

In view of the military government proclamation of 17 September 1988; and in view of the decree of 20 June 1988 dissolving the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies; and in view of the decree of 13 March 1989 putting back into effect the Constitution of 1987; and in view of Articles 136 and 138 of this Constitution;

Considering that the very easy access to the national territory and immigration's inadequate control favor the entry of agents of subversion [agents subversifs], dangerous terrorists, and different kinds of traffickers; and considering that infiltration by terrorist agents, and all inclinations to use the national territory for purposes disapproved of by the national and international communities, must be prevented;

At the recommendation of the ministers of interior and national defense and justice and after deliberation in the Council of Ministers, it is decreed that:

Article 1. An entrance visa shall once again be required for all Haitians, and must be presented upon entry at all border posts 15 days after the publication of this decree.

Article 2. Airlines, shipping lines, and all tranporters in general shall be held responsible [il est faite obligation] for making sure all passengers for Haiti hold such a visa before allowing them on board.

Article 3. This decree abrogates all laws or dispositions thereof, all decrees or dispositions thereof, and all decree-laws or dispositions thereof contrary to it, and shall be made public and carried out at the suit of the ministers of interior and national defense and justice, each acting in his sphere of responsibility.

Issued at the National Palace in Port-au-Prince on 20 January 1990, 187th year of independence.

[Signed] Prosper Avril, Lt. Gen., Armed Forces of Haiti, by the president.
The signatures of the ministers follow.

Government Will Take 'All Appropriate Measures'

FL2201150790 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French 2310 GMT 20 Jan 90

["Text" of decree issued by Brigadier General, FADH, Fritz Romulus, minister of interior and national defense;

and Minister of Information, Culture, and Coordination Rosemarie Nazon in Port-au-Prince on 20 January]

[Text] Joint Communique: The nation's government has noticed that there has recently been an accentuation of acts of banditry; murders of members of political parties, foreigners established in Haiti, and merchants; the defilement of premises that serve as headquarters of political parties and unions; the murder of a young and peaceable member of the press corps; criminal fires; and the murder of a high-ranking member of the Haitian Armed Forces [FADH] who had been in the service for the past 31 years, his wife, who was a gallant woman of the people, and an unfortunate servant accompanying the couple.

In view of such an escalation of violence, the government, aware of its role as the guardian of public peace and security, will take all appropriate measures to put an end to these manuevers aimed at destabilization, maneuvers capable of compromising the democratic process that is in progress.

The government asks the population to be vigilant and to remain calm and clear-headed. It is counting once again on the understanding and collaboration of all.

Port-au-Prince, 20 January 1990
[Signed] Fritz Romulus, Brigadier General, FADH, minister of interior and national defense; and Rosemarie Nazon, minister of information, culture, and coordination.

Press Release Issued on Journalist's Murder

FL2201123290 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1000 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] The Ministry of Information and Coordination has issued a press release on the death of Radio Cacique journalist Jean Wilfrid Destin, who died on the night of 17 January as a result of the wounds received when he was attacked as he arrived home on 16 January.

The Ministry says it notes that the government is once again the victim of accusations by ill-intentioned people who insist on seeing the government's hand in all the acts being committed at night in Haiti to destabilize the country.

(?At present), anyone who is well informed will recall that a number of former militants of the far right and the far left, members of a number of terrorist movements, suddenly appeared in Haiti (?right around) 7 February 1986, (?ready to take action).

The Directorate of Information [of the Ministry of Information, Culture, and Coordination] says it is very much concerned with ethics, scientific objectivity, intellectual honesty, and analyses. It feels that the vile things being said against the government on this occasion constitute straying from the path of calm and serenity to the path of vile, frivolous criticism that (?is not valid).

The Directorate of Information reminds public opinion that the nation's government has no interest in destabilizing the nation through practices not at all in keeping with the spirit of 17 September 1988.

The Directorate of Information extends its condolences to the victim's family, to Radio Cacique, and to the Haitian press, which is the main pillar of the democracy that must be achieved in Haiti.

The directorate complains greatly about what is happening, and says the pertinent authorities of the Military Department of the Metropolitan area are going to begin an investigation to find the perpetrators of this criminal act.

We remind listeners that Jean Wilfrid Destin, alias "Ti Will," died at 0310 yesterday morning at the National University Hospital of Haiti [also known as the general hospital] from the several bullet wounds he suffered as he was preparing to enter his home at the corner of Route des Dalles and Fouchard Avenue on the day before yesterday. A source close to his family told us "Ti Will" arrived at the general hospital 4 hours after the attack on him by unidentified armed civilians. After spending some 10 or 12 hours on the operating table, "Ti Will" died, at 0310.

Jean Andre Wilfrid Destin, "Ti Will," was the speaker on an amusing nightly radio show in which he used to attack political leaders, the government, and so forth. He was shot in the lung and liver at approximately 0100 on 16 January, as he was coming home after his radio show, by a group of armed civilians—who witnesses say were in a vehicle with no license plates. These men shot "Ti Will" after having beaten him.

The doctors at the general hospital where "Ti Will" was taken for medical care said his condition was critical when he was brought in, and that he had only a small chance of surviving.

Reaction to Journalist's Murder Reviewed

FL2201154090 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1500 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Excerpts] The death of our colleague Ti Will, Jean Wilfrid Destin, yesterday has caused consternation among the Haitian press. Several sectors have made statements on the murder of the Radio Cacique speaker. The motive for the murder remains unknown.

In a press release protesting this murder, the Haitian Journalists Association [AJH] says the number of aggressions by the government media against the independent press and other sectors of the civilian society have increased since the 16 December edition of the government paper L'UNION appeared, an issue in which the AJH was harshly criticized. The AJH wonders if Ti Will is the first victim of this wave of repression, which the AJH says was tacitly announced by the 16 December edition of L'UNION.

In its press release, the AJH denounces an existing, infernal plan to systematically eliminate press workers, and asks the chief of the Port-au-Prince police to take the necessary steps to conduct, as quickly as possible, a serious investigation to find out who is responsible for this crime.

The Association of Press Workers [Association des Travailleurs de Presse] also condemns the act of aggression committed against Ti Will.

Ti Will's murder has also given rise to reaction from political parties.

The Movement for the Organization of the Country that has its headquarters in Delmas deplores the murder and once again denounces the repeated acts of aggression committed against the press and the climate of insecurity prevailing in Haiti.

The Movement for National Development notes that brute force has once again struck the Haitian press just a few hours after the tough and menacing speech of the head of the military government.

The Social Christian People's Party of Haiti condemns the murder and demands that a serious investigation be conducted into Ti Will's murder.

The Democratic Movement for the Liberation of Haiti/Democratic Revolutionary Party of Haiti [Modelh/PRDH] says: This brutal suppression of one of the press' jewels, noteworthy because of his lively intelligence, is most certainly an indication of the spirit of violence that propels certain sectors and accentuates the climate of insecurity that contributes to paralyzing the national life. It is as if certain individuals were truly determined to precipitate the nation's plunge into the abyss, says the Model/PRDH, which protests what to it looks like a blow struck against freedom of expression—a guarantee that belongs to all of us.

As for the government, the Directorate of Information [of the Ministry of Information, Culture, and Coordination] condemns the crime, expresses indignation at seeing ill-intentioned people attribute this murder to the government, and announces the beginning of a police investigation—in the following terms:

This Directorate notes that the government of the Republic is once again the object of an unfounded accusation by ill-intentioned people who constantly strain their ingenuity to try to attribute to the government responsibility for the climate of nocturnal violence used by certain sectors for destabilization purposes. [passage omitted]

In this press release, the Directorate of Information reminds public opinion that it is in no way in the interest of the government of the Republic to destabilize itself by means of practices not in keeping with the norms it set for itself back on 17 September 1988.

There has also been reaction in the provinces to this murder. In Mirebalais, the Mirebalais Journalists Association [AJM] has protested. [passage omitted]

[Mirebalais correspondent Eliezer Paul Smile, in Creole] [passage omitted] There should be an investigation to discover the truth as soon as possible, because the police are supposed to know where all the weapons circulating in Haiti are located, says the AJM. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] In the upper Artibonite Valley, the Gonaives Journalists Association has also protested Ti Will's murder, and is demanding a serious investigation, says our correspondent, Fegerson Legros.

[Gonaives correspondent Legros, in Creole] [passage omitted] The Gonaives Journalists Association, AJG, says the tragic death of their colleague Jean Wilfrid Destin greatly saddens them but does not surprise them, considering the direct threats proferred against the independent press at the end of 1989 and the beginning of 1990—for example, in Miragoane, Hinche, and, just recently, in Gonaives on 1 January 1990, when press workers had a lot of trouble exercising their profession. [passage omitted] AJG hopes this time no one will say: the investigation is continuing, as they usually do. [passage omitted]

[Second announcer] The Unified Party of Haitian Communists [PUCH] held a news conference this morning during which it denounced the recent attacks perpetrated against journalists that have culminated in the murder of Ti Will, Jean Wilfrid Destine. [passage omitted] PUCH number two man Max Bourjolly calls on the population to form a solid bloc behind the journalists, to keep the press from being muzzled anew after 7 February 1986. [passage omitted]

[Begin Bourjolly recording, in Creole] At a time when the press is being much attacked....[changes thought] These attacks are coming from, in particular, government press sectors. All one has to do, to realize this, is watch National Haitian Television and read the newspaper L'UNION. We feel these attacks constitute a violation, [rephrases] a desire to violate the people's right to accurate information, and to at the same time see how they can once again muzzle the press, so journalists will censor themselves and stop reporting the news. This in itself constitutes, I could say, an attack on business—on the people who own the papers and the radio stations and who are trying to make a living off these things for themselves and their families and help other people make a living too.

This news conference also comes at a time when the government, (?in view of the) criticism by opposition sectors, has inaugurated another political line, another political style: the use of shit [kakatri], characterized by what we saw happen to the headquarters of two political parties, some union headquarters, and even a commercial enterprise, the bookstore (?Livres Sans Frontieres). [end recording]

[Second announcer] That was from a news conference held this morning by the leaders of the PUCH, who during the news conference expressed their solidarity with Haiti's journalists.

The National Confederation of Haitian Instructors [CNEH] most vigorously protests the murder of Ti Will. [passage omitted] This climate of institutionalized violence makes it impossible for us to do our work of educating, says the CNEH. [passage omitted] The CNEH demands that the persecution and acts of intimidation against the other members of Radio Cacique cease.

Further Harassment Suffered by Journalists

FL2201160590 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1000 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Excerpts] All observers are wondering if Ti Will's [Radio Cacique journalist Jean Andre Wilfrid Destin] death isn't the beginning of the ravaging of the journalistic world. Everyone is sorrowful and telling journalists to be careful, because where there is smoke, there is always fire.

Armed men in a car nabbed Mathurin Etienne, another Radio Cacique journalist, yesterday morning as he left a press conference. They took him to the Bicentennaire [area near the waterfront], where he was forced to undergo questioning during which they tried to force him to give them the names and addresses of other Radio Cacique journalists. [passage omitted]

Radio Cacique told us last night that one of their journalists, (Lelel), was in hiding, having fled into hiding after a group of armed men showed up at his house and pressured his mother to tell them where he was. We do not know if (Lelel) has managed to get home yet.

Another journalist, (Winchel) Voltaire, manager of the periodical LE ROULEAU and Ti Will's nephew, was also the vicitm of aggression by a group of armed civilians driving a white Lancer with no license plates. Let's listen.

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] (Winchel) Voltaire, journalist and manager of the periodical LE ROULEAU and Ti Will's nephew, tells us he almost suffered the same fate as his uncle on the night of Wednesday 16 January [day and date as heard].

Voltaire says that at approximately 2330 on Wednesday, as he went down St. Honore Street, armed civilians in a white Lancer with no license plates signaled him to stop. Out of precaution, he did not stop. He fled; and these men chased him until he arrived in front of the National Palace. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Voltaire thinks the reason he is being persecuted is because he is in charge of the periodical LE ROULEAU, a periodical that publishes many dossiers that many bigshots do not like; and he reportedly even said that certain people have threatened to kill him because of the dossiers this periodical makes public.

LE NOUVELLISTE Reports 20 Jan Arrests

FL2201204390 Port-au-Prince LE NOUVELLISTE in French No 33.728, 20-21 Jan 90, p 1

["Last Minute: Numerous Arrests of Political Figures This Afternoon in the Capital"—LE NOUVELLISTE headline]

[Excerpts] As we go to press, we have reports from diverse sources that there have been numerous arrests made this afternoon in the capital. These reports have not, however, been officially confirmed yet.

The following people have reportedly been arrested: Hubert de Ronceray [head of the Mobilization for National Development, MDN], Max Carre [of the MDN], Dr. Louis E. Roy [of the Civilian Society Initiative for the Respect of the Constitution], Sylvan Jolibois [of the Jean-Jacques Dessalines Nationalist Sector], Michel Legros, Gerner Prudent (a Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti, MIDH, departmental advisor), Serge Gilles [head of the Nationalistic and Progressive Revolutionary Party of Haiti, Panpra], Philippe Stevenson and two other Panpra members, and many other people whose identities have not yet been revealed. [passage omitted]

According to a generally well-informed source, there is a connection between the arrests of political figures and the murder, yesterday, of Colonel Andre Neptune at his residence on Fontamara 43 Street. [passage omitted]

As we were going to press, we were informed that the arrests are continuing. We have been given the names, but without confirmation, of other political figures and well-known militants affiliated with different sectors.

Furthermore, we are told that there was a special meeting of the cabinet this same Saturday [20 January], and that certain members of the diplomatic corps were summoned. [sentence as published] [passage omitted]

Last Minute: As we go to press, we learn that Hubert de Ronceray is at the airport to be sent out of the country aboard the Haiti Trans Air flight.

Information Directorate Issues Press Release

FL2201151390 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1500 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Press release issued by Directorate of Information of the Ministry of Information, Culture, and Coordination in Port-au-Prince on 21 January]

[Text] A press release from the Directorate of Information of the Ministry of Information, Culture, and Coordination informs the general public that it may go about its business as usual. All the necessary steps have been taken to allow citizens of Haiti to go about their business—as well as Carnival activities—today, Sunday.

The Directorate of Information once again seizes the opportunity to convey to the entire population of Port-au-Prince and provincial towns its best wishes for proper recreation on this Sunday, during which [Carnival] groups will be out in the streets.

[Dated] 21 January 1990, Port-au-Prince
[Signed] Directorate of Information

Caribbean Rights Group Concerned About 'Terror'

FL2201132090 Bridgetown CANA in English 1729 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 21, CANA— The regional human rights network, Caribbean Rights, on Sunday [21 January] said it had cabled appeals to the Organisation of American States [OAS] and the World Council of Churches [WCC] for urgent fact-finding missions to be sent to Haiti following reports of "a reign of political terror" under the current state of seige.

In its cables to the secretaries general of the OAS and the WCC, Caribbean Rights said that it "fears for the lives of many Haitians, particularly those leaders of political, trade union, and social groups who have been in the forefront for a democratic government based on free and fair elections...."

Caribbean Rights' appeal for an international response to the current Haitian crisis, followed the declaration of a state of seige on Saturday, 20 January by the government of General Prosper Avril, after the mysterious shooting to death of an army officer, his wife and their servant on Friday [19 January] night.

Caribbean Rights said that more than 75 Haitians, among them some well-known political figures, were arrested in their homes, "some brutally beaten." Among groups targeted for attacks in the military crackdown, said Caribbean Rights, was the Haitian Ecumenical Centre for Human Rights, an affiliate of the regional human rights network. Its office was ransacked and communication and other equipment destroyed.

The seven-member Caribbean Rights said in a press statement that it feared for the physical safety and fundamental rights of scores of Haitians arrested over the past 48 hours, were based on reports received from "human rights colleagues in Haiti and the U.S.A." [sentence as received]

The organisation's cable to the OAS and WCC said: "In the interest of justice, peace, and freedom, Caribbean Rights appeals to you to speedily initiate the process for a mission to be sent to Haiti to assess the deteriorating human rights situation."

Caribbean Rights, which has affiliates in Jamaica, Haiti, Guyana, Puerto Rico, Belize, Bahamas and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, has copied its appeal to the OAS and the WCC to the Caricom Secretariat in Guyana. It has told Caricom Secretary General Roderick Rainford, of its anxiety for Caricom governments to initiate some "urgent and practical action of their own" in response to the latest crisis situation in Haiti.

The Caribbean Rights Barbados-based liaison office is in touch with the National Coalition for Haitian Refugees, Americas Watch, and also with the secretariat of the Caribbean Conference of Churches.

Caribbean Rights noted that just a week ago, a journalist from Radio Cacique was shot amd killed outside his home after criticising the military regime for its "incessant campaign of villification against its political opponents and other legitimate voices of dissent."

Police Seize Weapons; Arrests Made in Aquin

FL2201164090 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1200 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Report by Julio Appolon from Aquin]

[Text] At approximately 1230 on Saturday, 20 January, the Aquin police arrested some people. They captured a certain (Senat Geraid Laforest) and his wife (Marie-Denise Douyon), who had many weapons in their vehicle. There were a total of: two rifles, an M-14 and an M-16; a FAL machine gun containing a total of 32 shells; a hunting gun with 10 shells in it; two pistols, a 22-caliber and a 38-caliber; a machete; two cameras; and a telescopic sight.

That same night of 20 January, the colonel from Les Cayes went to the barracks in Aquin and apprehended this man and took him to Port-au-Prince.

Justice Official Explains Martial Law

FL2201173590 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1200 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Excerpts] We have a press release from the Ministry of Information, Culture, and Coordination. The Directorate of Information of the Ministry of Information, Culture, and Coordination informs the general public that by military government decree dated 20 January, Articles 41, 41-1, 278, and 278-3 of the Constitution of 1987 have been temporarily shelved. Article 2 of this 20 January decree declares martial law throughout Haitian territory for 30 days. [passage omitted]

We will have you listen to some explanations by lawyer (Arcand Dormeus), director of judicial affairs at the Ministry of Justice, on this matter of martial law.

[Begin recording] [(Dormeus)] It has nothing to do with activities. People may go about their business as usual. The only thing is that while we are under martial law, if a curfew is announced, that will be different. Should there be a curfew, the administration forbids anyone leaving their house during the hours the curfew is in effect. Under martial law, however, a person may go about his business as usual. The only thing is that constitutional freedoms are limited. That's all.

[Reporter] Thus, to sum up: A curfew and a state of seige are not the same thing. Could you explain briefly what freedoms are temporarily suspended under martial law?

[(Dormeus)] Individual freedoms are suspended. This is in the Constitution, by the way. I will read for you Article 24.1, which says: Action may not be taken against anyone—no one may be arrested or detained—except in the cases determined by the law.

Now, what does the law say? The law tells you that to arrest a person, you must have a warrant issued by a competent civilian authority.

Under martial law, this warrant is not required. To conduct searches, to enter someone's domicile, the presence of the competent authority is normally required. This authority is the justice of the peace. Under martial law, the military authorities may enter with no justice of the peace present and, if need be, arrest the person at home. They do not need a warrant or anything. They do not need to find the public prosecutor so he can issue them a warrant so they can go and arrest someone. This is not required under martial law. Martial law does not, however, prevent a person from going about all his activities normally.

If a person is out at midnight, for example, he can go home. The state of seige does not prevent him from moving about.

If there is a (?sudden) conflict, the military authorities' power is strengthened. Everywhere authority was limited; under martial law this authority is now reinforced. [end recording]

Union Democratic Patriots Holds News Conference

FL2201135990 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1000 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] After a 2 month and (?16) day silence on Haitian current events, the Union of Democratic Patriots, UPD, headed by engineer Rockefeller Guerre, stated at a news conference that the UPD decided to emerge from its silence to explain the party's new vision and the means it is going to employ to find a solution to the crisis Haiti is traversing. Guerre said the UPD is still determined to continue the struggle that is (?going to) lead them to the liberation of the Haitian people.

The UPD (?notes), however, that despite the initiatives they are taking, a large part of the opposition persists in using the same old strategies, which have almost become routine. The UPD hopes that after the latest experiences, the opposition will, as quickly as possible, agree to set personal interests aside to save the nation.

According to the UPD, if the people regularly fail to respond to watchwords from the politicians; and if merchants, industrialists, peasants, clergymen, patriotic soldiers, journalists, men, women, children, professionals, and the unemployed are in mourning today; and if the Haitian people no longer listen to serious leaders; and if the government dares to claim victory, smearing the capital with fecal matter; it is the fault of a certain politician who agreed to engage in dialogue with a man who was repudiated by the Haitian people after 7 February 1986. It is also because the candidates refuse to acknowledge their weaknesses and unite to form a democratic bloc, the only thing that can get the Haitian people out of this Duvalieresque nightmare and guarantee the nation's future.

[Begin Guerre recording] We will be more hopeful when we have fewer candidates (?after) the presidential chair and more political leaders who are thinking about the nation's problems, who are thinking about how to get a people out of poverty, oppression, and so forth. If we have a bunch of candidates to the presidency, with all the faults and all the visible weaknesses they have....[changes thought] And they are also obsessed with being president.... [changes thought] (?Who, with) all (?the possibilities), can see only the presidential chair, well, it will perhaps take us a very long time to unblock the country. We will, in the final analysis, however, unblock it anyway! [brief distortion of recording]

We are now at a moment when the Haitian people want unity, when many serious leaders want unity. Many serious leaders want this unity so we can develop a strategy. If certain candidates stubbornly persist in becoming president, (?events) will shake them up to the point where they will be forced to become a part of the historic unity that will permit the nation to advance. [end recording]

Asked if UPD will participate in the presidential election, if such an election is really held, Guerre said that he personally could say nothing about this matter. He said he would have an answer after the party's first national congress, which is going to be held on 16, 17, and 18 March at the Vertaillis Nightclub, under the banner of unity. He continues to believe, however, that no elections can be held under the current government, to which he himself puts a name, following the latest acts noted on the political scene.

[Begin Guerre recording] [Passage omitted] Everyone now realizes that the current government is a government of cesspool clearers! I mean, if a government can go around smearing fecal matter on people's houses and offices, we are in the presence of, living under, a regime of cesspool clearers!

Now, the opposition cannot allow these abuses, arrests, and acts of intimidation to stop it from waging this struggle for the liberation of the Haitian people. This struggle is so sacred, the stakes are so high, that no Haitian can measure it in terms of his life alone. You cannot say that you will abandon the struggle because it might cost you your life, because this struggle, the liberation of the people, is more important than the life of an individual who does not represent anything. [end recording]

Guerre concluded by saying that the UPD thinks all hope is not yet lost, and that if all political leaders were to seek a way to unite, they would be more than strong enough to crush the forces of evil. The UPD asked all politicians to hush for a moment and look into the mirror of truth, discover their weaknesses, and join together to form this tie that will unite the Haitian people (?and) lead it to victory.

Civilian Society Protests Avril Statements

FL2201210790 Port-au-Prince LE NOUVELLISTE in French No 33.728, 20-21 Jan 90, p 12

[Excerpts] The Civilian Society Initiative Group for the Respect of the Constitution protests the menacing statements made by the president of the provisional, de facto military government upon his return from Taiwan concerning the telegram sent to the president of the Republic of China. These statements endanger the security of each of the members of the Civilian Society Initiative Group. [passage omitted]

The Civilian Society Initiative Group for the Respect of the Constitution (Unity Committee for the Respect of the Constitution) [preceding name published in parentheses and in Creole] forcefully reiterates its unchanging position, which is to protest against any and all violations of the Constitution and of human rights, and against arbitrariness, torture, and corruption.

For authentification: [signed] Micha Gaillard, Antoine Adrien, Antoine Izmery, Denise Fouchard, Gladys Lauture, Louis E. Roy, Dr. Robert Jean-Louis, Pierre Gaston, Patrick Elie.

Electric Company Workers Strike for Higher Wages

FL2201153290 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1500 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Excerpts] Activities are partially paralyzed at Electricite d'Haiti [EDH] [the national electric company] because of a conflict between the company's personnel and the administration. This conflict is over a wage increase, and has been latent for the past few months. The negotiations undertaken have yielded no results. We will listen to Jean Max Cyprien's report.

[Cyprien] EDH's workers have gone on strike to force the administration to keep its promise to raise salaries. The administration made this promise 4 months ago.

This action by the workers, 24 hours after receiving their latest paychecks, has also affected several workers units in the provinces. The EDH union's spokesman says this scorn for the workers' demands on the part of management risks resulting in a generalization of the conflict. (?Here is) Evens Pierre, secretary general of the union committee, stating his views on the seriousness of this situation.

[Begin recording, in Creole] [Pierre] We would not like for this work stoppage to become generalized, you know? We would feel bad about it. We also think, however, that the officials must shoulder their responsibilities, that they must follow up on their promises. They must keep their word, must respect the promises they make to the workers.

[Reporter] But, Evens, was there an announcement made regarding this work stoppage? I mean, how long has this been simmering? How long ago did you inform the administration that you would be stopping work for a wage increase?

[Pierre] About a year! We have been talking and negotiating with the administration regarding a wage increase for the past year. And now they are still not ready to give it to us! [end recording] [passage omitted]

We do not know if the EDH employees, who were demanding wage increases, have now resumed work. In any case, we will have more details on this conflict this evening, on Soirs Actualites [1800 newscast].

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Prime Minister Meets With Venezuelan Minister

FL2201171090 Bridgetown CANA in English 1425 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Kingstown, St. Vincent, Jan 22, CANA—Venezuela's minister of urban development, Dr. Luis Penzini Fleury, has left here after talks with Prime Minister James Mitchell and Minister of Education John Horne. On Sunday Dr. Fleury completed three days of talks with government leaders here on a Spanish language institute funded by Venezuela that will be part of an advanced level college for St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Dr. Fleury headed a three-member delegation here for the talks. It also included the director of general affairs in the Ministry of Urban Development, Dr. Alvaro Sosa Maya, and first secretary in the Department of International Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Christy Gonsalez De Morettini.

Venezuelan Urban Minister Departs

FL2201182790 Bridgetown CANA in English 1425 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Kingstown, St. Vincent, Jan 22, CANA—Venezuela's minister of urban development, Dr. Luis Penzini Fleuri, has left here after talks with Prime Minister James Mitchell and Minister of Education John Horne. On Sunday Dr. Fleuri completed three days of talks with government leaders here on a Spanish language institute funded by Venezuela that will be part of an advanced level college for St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Dr. Fleuri headed a three-member delegation here for the talks. It also included the director of general affairs in the Ministry of Urban Development, Dr. Alvaro Sosa Maya, and first secretary in the Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Christy Gonzalez de Morettini.

Trinidad and Tobago

Newspaper Outlines World Bank Loan Terms

FL2201163090 Bridgetown CANA in English 1349 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan 22, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago's U.S. 40 million dollar Structural Adjustment Loan (SAL) package with the World Bank includes conditions committing the twin island republic to cutting jobs in the state electricity commission (T and TEC) [Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission] and to rises in its rates this year. Details of the U.S. 40 million dollar package, approved this month by the World Bank and to be matched by U.S. 40 million dollars worth of financing from the Japanese Export-Import Bank, were published by the SUNDAY GUARDIAN newspaper.

According to the paper, the agreement deals in detail with the State Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA) and T and TEC in its list of conditions in order to gain access to these funds. In terms of T and TEC, Trinidad and Tobago is committed to carry out a management and operational audit and draw up an action plan, with an investment programme, which must be agreed with the World Bank. Secondly, the World Bank says measures must be adopted, including a tariff adjustment, to allow T and TEC to break even this year. T and TEC is already before the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) seeking a rate increase. A two per cent cut in jobs at T and TEC is also on the cards, according to the agreement, as well as a commitment to cut down government arrears to T and TEC. Finally, regarding T and TEC, the World Bank has asked for government loans and advances to be converted to equity.

WASA is also part of the conditions of the SAL, with the World Bank requesting a consultant's report including a rehabilitation plan, proposals for rate structure, and new targets for 1991. Also, arrears owed by government and its agencies must be liquidated and WASA's accounts put in order before the second payment of World Bank money.

The World Bank programme also asks for the liquidation of state companies dealing with road maintenance, hospital management, and school nutrition and asks that three companies be brought to the market. On a larger level, the World Bank said it wanted to give an assessment of government's medium term macroeconomic plans. In terms of exchange rate, the World Bank said the "Government must review performance of the non-petroleum exports and achieve the evolution of real exchange rate". Government's capital spending plans, which will be getting World Bank funding, must be in line with the bank's plans specifying which sectors receive how much money, the paper said.

The World Bank would also have an input in project preparation for such programmes and government must achieve "satisfactory" levels in strengthening its public sector investment programme. In terms of promoting the SAL, government has already given many of the details of the agreements for freeing up trade with Trinidad and Tobago under the package. According to the GUARDIAN, the new trade regime would mean the dismantling of 40 per cent of the country's negative list as it relates to non oil manufactured goods. The rest of the list would allow for the 1991 phasing out of negative listing for currently totally protected goods such as garments, leather, and shoes.

Government has explained its proposed tariff structure to counter impact of these changes and, according to the final plan, government is committed to conduct a study on trade and associated policies which, with World Bank funding, will bring about medium term tariff reform for the non-oil manufacturing sector. Government must also complete a study of protective regimes for its agricultural and state trading companies and discuss this study with the bank and put forward a time-phased action plan on import duty exemptions. The SAL package also commits government to ensure the satisfactory operation of its already established one-stop shop for speeding up investment procedures. Also, government is committed to help companies achieve free trade status through possibly in-bond manufacturing and a rebate system for indirect taxes. The World Bank also suggests the engaging of consultants to look into the country's oil tax structure and review its performance.

In terms of government's social relief programmes proposed to offs the effects of its structural adjustment policies, the World Bank said it wanted assurance of the restructuring of the social sector unit to see that it is staffed and properly functioning. The World Bank SAL carries an interest rate of 7.65 per cent.

Solana Views Quayle Visit, Panama Government

FL2001021890 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Jan (NOTIMEX)—Foreign Secretary Fernando Solana has asserted that the United States has not officially asked Mexico to receive U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle. There was no invitation from Mexico's part and there was no official request made by the U.S. Government on the possible visit of the U.S. vice president to Mexico, said the foreign secretary in a news conference.

Quayle changed his Latin American trip schedule when White House sources told THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Mexican and Venezuelan Governments believed that the vice president's visit was not welcomed at this time.

The newspaper said the two countries considered the official's visit as inappropriate. This forced the vice president to cut his tour short and limit it to the swearing in ceremonies of the new Governments of Honduras, Chile, Brazil, in addition to visiting Panama and Jamaica.

Foreign Secretariat sources refused to say whether such a refusal to welcome him would stand in the event Washington asked if Quayle could visit Mexico and noted that what has not been asked for cannot be rejected.

Referring to the reports regarding the U.S. military mobilization along Mexico's border (Texas), Solana said this country was informed that the mobilization is taking place to help border patrols in the fight against drug trafficking. The foreign secretary said each country should fight drugs in its own territory, especially the United States, which has the largest percentage of drug addiction.

He also said Mexicans living in the United States have helped to increase production and strengthen cooperation in that country, inasmuch as campaigns against them could cause incidents.

Referring to the new Panamanian Government, Solana said Mexico never recognizes or does not recognize governments because it learned through history that this could be offensive or manipulative. In Panama's case, Mexico will accept what the Panamanians receive. [sentence as received]

He described as unjustified the criticisms made by the Panamanian Government to the OAS for its attitude toward the conflict in that country because, he said, the organization acted well for refusing to become an instrument of action.

PRI, PRD Backers Clash in Michoacan; 3 Die

PA1901155590 Paris AFP in Spanish 1525 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Morelia, Mexico, 19 Jan (AFP)—Roberto Robles, legislator for the Party of the Democratic Revolution [PRD], reported that three persons were killed and three others injured early this morning in Jungapeo, Michoacan State, in a clash between supporters of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] and the PRD.

Robles told AFP that the clash occurred at approximately 0200 (0800 GMT) when members of the ruling PRI and a group of judicidial policemen opened fire on a group of PRD supporters who had occupied the Jungapeo mayorship to protest alleged fraud during the 3 December elections.

30,000 Measles Vaccines Donated to Guatemala

FL1901230590 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2159 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Jan (NOTIMEX)—It was reported here today that Mexico's Health Secretariat will give the Guatemalan health authorities 30,000 measles vaccines so this country can deal with the measles epidemics it has been enduring since December. Rafael Carranza, chief of the health office of the Guatemalan Department of San Marcos, which shares the border with Mexico, traveled to Tapachula, Chiapas to formalize this aid.

According to press reports, 50 minors have died of the measles epidemics in the Municipalities of Malacatan, El Tumbador, San Pablo, and Tacana alone, in San Marcos Province.

Guatemalan Health Minister Carlos Gehlert Mata reported this week that at least some 150 have died because of the epidemic in various places of the country and that the toll could rise because a final report is not available yet.

The 30,000 dosages that Mexico will donate will be given to minors, mainly in the Guatemalan towns on the border with Mexico.

Costa Rica

Arias To Ask Endara for Reconciliation in Panama

PA1901234590 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2053 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] San Jose, 19 Jan (DPA)—Costa Rican President Oscar Arias will ask Panamanian President Guillermo Endara "to seek the reconciliation of the Panamanian family."

Endara will arrive in San Jose at 0800 on 22 January for a short visit at Arias' invitation.

According to Arias, "the most important thing is to try to unite the Panamanian people after what happened in Panama in the past few months."

Arias said he will talk with Endara about Panama's social and economic problems and future.

Arias said further: "I have sought democracy, liberty, and peace for the Central American countries. This is also what I desire for Panama."

According to the Costa Rican president, "Panama's situation is delicate. The country urgently requires $1.5 billion for its reconstruction."

"The trouble is," Arias said, "the so-called wealthy countries, which could help Panama, have focused their attention primarily on the recent events in Eastern Europe and not on Panama."

Arias also pointed out: "Panama is in the midst of a severe social and economic crisis. The country does not truly have a currency of its own. Although Panama has the balboa, it is the U.S. dollar that circulates. In addition, the unemployment rate has reached between 25 and 30 percent."

Arias will talk to Endara in depth about his proposal of "Panama eliminating its Army and creating a Public Force (police and traffic inspectors), just as Costa Rica did 40 years ago."

Costa Rican Ambassador Jorge Emilio Regidor will be accredited to the Panamanian Government as soon as Endara arrives in San Jose on 22 January. Regidor will assume office immediately.

At the same time, Panama will announce the name of its ambassador to Costa Rica.

Endara's visit to Costa Rica is the second one in 4 months. He was invited by the two Costa Rican majority parties to attend a meeting of the continent's heads of state late in October.

Endara will be welcomed by President Arias and his Cabinet at the Juan Santamaria International Airport, as is usually done during a presidential visit.

Later, Arias and Endara will meet in private, attend lunch, and finally, hold a joint news conference.

Arias, Endara Meet

PA2301045590 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0109 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Text] Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez has promised his counterpart, Panamanian President Guillermo Endara, that he will try to obtain international aid for the reconstruction of Panama. The Costa Rican president said the Panamanian people are facing a very serious challenge: To reactivate the country's economy, which was destroyed by many factors.

Arias Sanchez said he is prepared to mediate with private banks and friendly governments of the various continents because, if solidarity with the Panamanian people was ever needed, it is needed now.

This is an opportunity for Panama to proscribe an Army, President Arias said to Endara. We are leaving behind the 1980's—which was known in Latin America as the lost decade—and we cannot begin the 1990's in the same way, the Costa Rican president added.

Arias Sanchez said that many things need to be changed, including the rifles, cannon, tanks, and helicopter gunships, to satisfy our peoples' most elementary needs.

I believe that the greatest amount of disarmament should take place in the 1990's, Arias Sanchez said after a meeting with President Guillermo Endara. The Costa Rican president said this should take place, not only in the form of nuclear disarmament by the superpowers; it should also apply to conventional weapons, especially in Third World countries.

President Arias Sanchez said that, speaking for the Costa Rican people, he can say that to provide security for a society and protect it from crime, no Army is needed, just a simple police force like Costa Rica's.

The meeting between the two presidents lasted almost 4 hours. Endara, who is on a 22-hour visit to Costa Rica, arrived on a COPA [Panamanian Aviation Company] flight at 1020 today, accompanied by Vice President Guillermo Ford, Foreign Minister Julio Linares, Anel Beliz, manager of the Panamanian Institute of Tourism, and Walter Myers, Panamanian ambassador to Costa Rica.

This was Endara's first trip abroad since he became president of his country just 1 month ago, following the U.S. military intervention in Panama.

Describing his meeting with Panamanian President Guillermo Endara as fruitful, President Oscar Arias Sanchez said he hopes that, like Costa Rica, the other countries of the world will support Panama. In difficult times like those Panama is facing, it is necessary to show solidarity toward those people, because they truly need it, President Arias Sanchez added. He said this support should not only be diplomatic and moral; the Panamanians should be helped in the reconstruction of their country.

President Guillermo Endara thanked the Costa Rican Government and people in the name of the Panamanian people for the support that they have always received in their struggle for democracy, justice, and freedom. During all these harsh years of so many sacrifices, jail terms, exile, and torture, we never had a doubt regarding the friendship, support, and respect of our Costa Rican brothers, President Endara said.

Endara added later that today Panama is proud and is happily proclaiming its democracy and its rebirth in justice and freedom. He said: Now, as we begin the task of rebuilding our country, we have the solidarity of the Costa Rican people.

The Panamanian president called on the Latin American people to follow the example of Costa Rica, which has shown all the countries how to extend solidarity to a people who have fought so sincerely and clearly for democracy. Let us hope that our Latin American brothers follow our Costa Rican brothers' example of fraternity, the Panamanian president said. He added that if anyone has earned the right to make recommendations to us on the matter of public forces, the police and the Army, it is the Costa Rican Government and people. Endara said: We have envied Costa Rica for having abolished its Army, because you are enjoying democracy with no fear of having the military prevail over the people's will.

We do not want an Army. We do not want to run the risk of having the military dominate our civil and democratic society any more, the Panamanian president said.

Endara asserted that his government is organizing a Public Force from which the organization of controls over immigration matters will be separated. There will be no Air Force, and the Naval Force will be limited to controlling contraband and drug trafficking. The National Department of Investigation, DENI, the ill-reputed institution at which alleged criminals were questioned and tortured, will also be excluded from it.

The presence of U.S. military forces in Panama will continue as long as it is necessary and until the Public Force is organized to guarantee the security and the people's properties, Endara said.

Regarding the legitimacy of his government, Endara said it is not based on the support from the U.S. Army forces, but exclusively on the votes the Panamanian people gave his slate on 7 May 1989. He noted that, despite the many ways in which attempts were made to wrest victory from them, and in spite of the pressures and the violence, his slate won an overwhelming majority of at least three to one and this is the mainstay of the government's legitimacy.

President Endara asserted that the United States has been withdrawing the military forces it brought to Panama in addition to the ones it keeps stationed at the Panama Canal. The presence of U.S. forces will decrease more and more until all of them return to their military bases. He said that at this moment the U.S. soldiers are in the process of being withdrawn and that once the Public Force is operating, their presence will end.

The basis for the recovery of our economy is the work of Panamanians, Endara asserted. In this, we count on a very important factor. It is the fact that the people are enthusiastic and determined. They are experiencing this reconstruction with optimism and are prepared to work. This is the basis on which our country's reconstruction will be based, and we are certain that Panamanians will reconstruct their country on the basis of their work.

The foreign aid we need is justice, and the United States morally owes it to us. The Panamanian president feels that the United States must help his country for various reasons. It was the United States that equipped and organized the Panamanian Army, which was the strength of Noriega's dictatorshiop. Although it is true that the economy suffered serious damage under Noriega's dictatorship, it is quite true that the economic sanctions enormously hurt the Panamanian economy also.

Following the military action on 20 December, Panama went through 3 days of anarchy because of the dissolution of the FDP [Panama Defense Forces], the Panamanian president said. During those 3 days, there was looting, which seriously hurt the country's economy and especially commerce. The inventories of enterprises and stores disappeared. Endara feels that losses suffered as a result range between $700 and $1.2 billion, and for this reason he feels that the United States has a moral obligation to help Panama. He said President George Bush and U.S. congressmen and senators have stated their intention of helping Panama.

Endara is scheduled to return to Panama tomorrow at 1000 on a regular COPA flight. He will hold a news conference at 0800 at the Herradura Hotel to expand on his viewpoints regarding the various topics discussed during his visit to Costa Rica. As an immediate result of this visit, diplomatic relations between the two countries will be normalized because the respective ambassadors will be accredited this very week. (Jorge Regidor Mattey) will represent our country and Walter Myers will be the Panamanian ambassador to Costa Rica.

Mutual Accusations Characterize 'Boring' Campaign

PA2201014690 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2107 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Report by Danilo Arias Madrigal]

[Text] San Jose, 21 Jan (DPA)—With 2 weeks to go before the elections for president, deputies, and municipal officials, charges and countercharges between the Social Christian Unity Party [PUSC] (opposition) and the ruling National Liberation Party [PLN] (a social democratic party) are intensifying.

Charges made by the PLN leaders against PUSC candidate Rafael Angel Calderon, and those of the PUSC

against PLN candidate Carlos Manuel Castillo set the tone for the country's most boring electoral campaign in the past 50 years.

Calderon is accused of having inherited the candidacy (his father was president from 1940 to 1944), and of having been a bad foreign minister from 1978 to 1980 and a bad deputy from 1974 to 1978.

He is even cricitized for having been born, not in Costa Rica, but in Diriamba, Nicaragua, 40 years ago, and of having gone to elementary and high school, not locally, but in Mexico. It is also said that he has not had enough schooling to aspire to the Presidency of the Republic.

He has been called a demagogue, and has even been criticized for having met once with Manuel Antonio Noriega in Panama.

Castillo is said to have done nothing for the country while he was a minister, vice pesident, and deputy. It is said that he has occupied high posts but did not complete any of his terms of office.

He is also accused of changing his mind very easily. It is said that he says one thing today, but might say another tomorrow. He is accused of having received funds from Fernando Melo, a Cuban linked by the United States to international drug trafficking.

Castillo is also called a demagogue who promises many things only because it is expedient to do so at the time.

So far, the campaign has been dominated by the mutual accusations instead of by serious statements on the great problems facing this country of 3 million inhabitants.

There has been a lack of serious, calm statements, and the press, radio, and television have been full of messages from both candidates that tend to be more destructive than constructive, more negative than positive, and to be denigrating rather than a presentation of solutions for Costa Ricans.

The capital is heating up with propaganda from the candidates of the two major parties. Many vehicles are already carrying their party flags, and others are carrying photos of the respective candidates for the Presidency.

At this point, it is believed that many people are still undecided; at least some 90,000, which represents approximately 7 percent of those voting on 4 February.

Abstentionism is expected to rise to some 20 percent this time, meaning that 340,000 eligible voters will not exercise their right to vote.

Youths are "indifferent," and approximately 20 percent (340,000) of voters are between 18 and 25 years of age. Many of them will be voting for the first time.

By order of the Supreme Elections Tribunal, made up of five prestigious magistrates, publication of polls just prior to the elections is forbidden.

The last poll published in the newspapers on 15 December 1989 placed Calderon 5 points ahead of Castillo.

"All the excitement will be reserved for the last 10 days of the campaign," a high-ranking leader said. He added: "And on 4 February, election day, the best organized candidate will win."

Guatemala

Guerrillas Attack in Quiche, Peten Departments

PA2301022190 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Telephone report by Silvia Estrada from Guatemala City]

[Text] It was learned today that two Guatemalan Army garrisons located in the northwestern Quiche Department were attacked by guerrillas, and in the extreme northern part of the country the rebels damaged a military airplane.

The Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, reported that the guerrillas attacked the garrisons at the village of (Xocoalchica) and opened fire on several columns of government troops, 28 of whom were either killed or wounded.

In the northern Peten Department, the guerrillas damaged a Pilatus airplane, harassed two military detachments, and sabotaged a repeater belonging to the Guatemalan Telecommunications Institute near the department's capital. This guerrilla activity has been in commemoration of the 18th anniverary of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, one of the four organizations that comprises the URNG.

Honduras

Azcona Denies Alleged Statement Made to Ortega

PA2001022790 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0018 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Jan (ACAN-EFE)—Honduran President Jose Azcona denied today that he had ever told Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega that he had not ordered the expulsion of the contras from Honduran territory to avoid exposing himself to a possible coup.

Azcona told the press that Ortega either "does not understand when you talk to him, or does not want to understand what you tell him."

Ortega said yesterday in Nicaragua that on repeated occasions he had asked Azcona to expel the anti-Sandinist rebels, and that on one occasion the Honduran president told him that he was "afraid that in the final analysis I might risk being ignored or having the rifles turned against me in a coup."

The Honduran president explained that, when he talked with Ortega at the summit of Central American presidents in Costa Rica in December 1989, "I asked him what he would do if the contras' rifles, instead of being pointed at Nicaragua, were pointed toward Honduras."

According to Azcona, Ortega asked him to expel the contras who are in Honduran territory on the Nicaraguan border "by force."

"I told him that I would do this (oust them by force) if the contras posed a threat to the security of Hondurans, and only then would we pressure them, but Ortega did not understand and has made up all this nonsense," Azcona said.

The president reiterated that he would not pit the Army against the contra fighters. He said that if the anti-Sandinists were to turn their rifles against Honduras, "then we would put pressure on them."

In eastern Honduras there are some 12,000 fighters of the Nicaraguan Resistance, an irregular force created in 1981 by the United States to oust the Sandinist regime that Ortega heads.

President-Elect Callejas Holds News Conference

PA2001162290 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Report by Jose Trinidad Murillo on news conference by President-elect Rafael Leonardo Callejas with unidentified reporters on 18 January in Tegucigalpa—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Honduran President-elect Rafael Leonardo Callejas held a news conference yesterday after presenting his government cabinet to the Honduran people. Many feel that this cabinet is competent and well-planned, and will implement plans to solve short-term and long-term problems. At the beginning of the news conference, Callejas was asked about the possibility of devaluing the currency based on pressure from the IMF and international organizations.

[Callejas] "Our position, from the political and economic points of view, is that devaluation is not a suitable mechanism to face the problems of Honduras over the short term and the middle term. This is something we have discussed, and he [not further identified] has admitted and recognized that the current economic, political, and social times are not consistent with the theory of devaluing our currency. However, I must clearly state that the lempira has suffered a deep depreciation and that its relation to the dollar has dropped significantly. The lempira has gone from levels of two lempiras to a dollar 10 years ago to the current rate of exchange on the black market and even in the CETRA [Transferable Certificate for Access To Foreign Exchange], which exceeds four lempiras to a dollar. This is the result of an inflationary process that undoubtedly will be and already is one of the first priorities the next government will face. This will be a priority not only as part of political campaign commitments, but basically because the Honduran people should not pay the high cost of inflation, which is the highest tax a nation can pay. In this regard, our position has been clearly stated. They (?the current administration) share my viewpoint that under the present conditions, devaluation as a monetary instrument is not a feasible alternative for the Honduran people.

[Reporter] "Mr. Callejas, we have seen in the background of the state ministers that most of them have the technical skills for planning. Some of them have already worked under military governments in the planning of programs. Unfortunately, those plans were never implemented. Will planning be a priority of your government or actually, in view of the situation in the country, would carrying out actions be more advisable at this time?

[Callejas] "The two concepts should be combined. We are fully aware of that. We have discussed this issue with future Planning Secretary Manlio Martinez and with the rest of the citizens who will become part of the government economic team. It is necessary to frame the public administration within two major concepts. One of them is the long-term concept, which can only result from commitments attained through a national concerted effort. This is the only way to establish long-range options that would surpass the political decision of a government, because governments in Honduras are clearly established within the constitutional framework that establishes a 4-year term. This is why it is very important to clearly state that planning mechanisms can only render results when they represent the desire of the people, which in our opinion results from a concerted agreement to define long-term objectives.

"Obviously, the attitude now is quite different from those of the past. Actions by the sector ruling the country in the past were directed toward a state-run economy. We are moving in a different direction. The government of the Republic is no longer the main component in development, but rather free enterprises, socially committed enterprises, as well as community action. Therefore, planning should be and will be directed at transferring to dynamic sectors in the country—such as communities, free enterprise, socially committed enterprise, agrarian reform groups, and producer associations—the responsibility to develop and produce in an economy with growth and stable prices. However, there is a concept that has been clearly defined. There will not be a centralized direction, and the accumulation of capital will not be part of the actions of the public sector. We will transfer that responsibility to others.

"Therefore, the historic concept of planning, the school of thought that existed during the early 1950's, as well as the models that support such theories, no longer offer alternatives to our peoples. Thus, we are taking another path, a freer path, in a more broad-based economy, with new concepts designed for pragmatic actions over the short and medium term."

Mr. Callejas was asked about the cabinet because it is not the kind the Honduran people expected. Many of these ministers have been serving military governments and were never efficient in implementing development plans. During his campaign, Mr. Callejas himself stated: "Say no to the same people!" What does Mr. Callejas think?

[Callejas] "The theory you mentioned, 'Say no to the same people!' was widely supported during the 26 November 1989 elections. We won those elections, although [words indistinct] structure of the past you know. In this regard, we feel that Honduran problems will be solved by Honduras. Regarding the citizens who comprise the Cabinet, I can say they are good Hondurans. Therefore, we have clear and specific alternatives to face problems.

[Reporter] "Some members of the local press have criticized the Callejas cabinet. Will you succeed with this economic cabinet and honor the promises of change?"

[Callejas] "Of course. This is why those citizens are members of the cabinet and the Central Bank of Honduras management. The fundamental change Honduran people are demanding begins basically on the moral grounds. In this regard, and after we have conducted some research, we feel that these people are highly qualified. Second, we should analyze the current reality, and see what aspects of our economy are working out. We have an inadequate supply of main staples, we lack foreign exchange, we have an oil shortage, there are no diversified exports, and the agricultural production infrastructure has deteriorated. Those very problems demand a change in the course of action. One should not assume that because some individuals have been educated abroad or have attended foreign universities, we fully agree with the theories advocated by those foreign institutions. However, there are many models in the field of international economic consultancy. Argentine President Menem is being advised by the Wharton School of Economics of Pennsylvania University. Mr Gilberto Goldstein is a graduate of the Wharton School of Economics of the University of Pennsylvania. Does that mean we support the philosphy of Argentine President Menem? That is not right. Mr. Manlio Martinez lived and studied part of his carrer in Chile some years ago. Does this mean he supports theories that centralized actions are more suitable to rule the country? That is not so, either.

"Each nation should find alternatives and answers according to its own circumstances. This is the best opportunity that can be offered to competent citizens with excellent moral and ethical principles. We will not solve our problems by bringing models from other nations. Honduras should clearly define its basic objective as a nation and as a society. That is the essence of the process of change, setting things in the proper context. This is to what we are referring. We believe that the characteristics of the Honduran economic system go beyond our capacity to keep sustained economic growth with stable prices. A nation that allots 60 percent of its budget [corrects himself] the budget of which is equivalent to 60 percent of the gross domestic product, a nation that has a fiscal deficit that could well exceed 10 percent of the gross domestic product, which has been declared ineligible at the international level, which receives no loans, and the people of which are getting poorer, deserves other options and better alternatives. I am certain that Hondurans will get an answer in the short and medium term as a result of the work that will be performed by the members of the Cabinet."

The situation is certainly dramatic. During his campaign, President-elect Callejas presented some alternatives to the Honduran people, to make the country progress through immediate and long-term actions based on a national concerted agreement. Has an emergency plan been drafted to counteract the dramatic situation the Honduran people are enduring?

[Callejas] "That is correct. Regarding solving the problems the country is facing, we will clearly and directly state our position to the Honduran people once we have taken over the Presidency of the Republic, so that Honduran people become aware of the urgent need to face the situation through various means. We believe that the characteristics of the Honduran problem indicate that the poor are bearing the burden and are supporting the rich. This is something that is inconsistent with our principles. The rich must not be subsidized to the detriment of the poor. With this in mind, government decisions will be clear and straightforward, and will be revealed to the people in early February, bearing in mind that there are short-term problems—such as difficulties in the supply of main staples, oil shortages, and problems in getting inflation under control—which limits the capacity of society to generate jobs and grow.

[Reporter] "Often, state employees do not clearly recognize that state funds are sacred because they come from the people and should benefit the interest of the Honduran people. What would your government do in case it confirms a huge chain of corruption, promoting detestable actions that deserve the condemnation of the Honduran population? What would be your attitude?"

[Callejas] "First, we would dismiss such employees. Second, we would request the pertinent organizations take the corresponding legal actions."

[Reporter] "Dr. Callejas, you say that the new Cabinet has been appointed with your party's approval. Nevertheless, upon analyzing the list of Cabinet members we notice that the National Callejista Movement, which helped you enter politics, is not represented there—except for Ricardo Maduro, Cesar Castellanos, who is a member of the Galvista Movement, and Mauro Membreno. Have you convinced the people in your movement or what is the settlement you have reached with them given that they are practically left out? What is the matter? Why have they been left out?"

[Callejas] "There are two clearly defined phases in the citizens' participation in politics. The open one, meaning as an activist, and one as a consultant or adviser. The names you mention do not represent all those who have actively participated in the National Party's political movements. We have had long-standing contacts in the economic sector with those represented here. We have exchanged views and carried out actions in that sector, but this does not mean their activities can be termed as proselyitizing or electoral. Others have had much more evident participation.

"Logically, when one analyzes the two electoral campaigns, one notices that the two campaign directors are cabinet members, though this is not a decisive factor. We have consulted, analyzed, and adopted the necessary decisions according to the mandates from the National Party and the Honduran people. Logically, the process of organizing the leadership of other institutions will include the increasing presence of persons who have carried out a much clearer role as activists in the National Party's proselyitizing actions.

"What happened is that we adopted a basic decision. We decided that the party's political leaders who are members of Congress should not be appointed members of the economic cabinet. This was [words indistinct] in the health sector. As far as the others are concerned, they are highly competent political leaders and they readily accepted remaining members of Congress. This has been a decisive factor when deciding their transfer to other cabinet posts."

Dr Rafael Leonardo Callejas, president-elect of the Republic, has clearly outlined three important things for the Honduran people. The way in which he sees Honduras' economic and financial problems; the solutions and alternatives he proposes to solve this kind of situation; and short-term solutions—an emergency plan designed to give the Honduran people access to food. He also talks about freezing prices and, also important, generating foreign exchange. This involves negotiating with international organizations, specifically the IMF, to reach an understanding on achieving economic stability in the country.

Callejas Visits Mexico

PA2201014990 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] Honduran President-elect Rafael Leonardo Callejas said today in Mexico City that, following his inauguration, he will demand the immediate return of the contras to Nicaragua or their transfer to another country. Callejas will assume the presidency on 27 January, and he said upon his arrival that he came to Mexico to study the coordination process developed by the country, because the current economic and social processes in Honduras preclude single-party rule. He said that his administration will strive to solve the dispute with Nicaragua within the framework of the Esquipulas and San Isidro agreements, and that his government will advocate respect for self-determination. He said he considers the use of force unacceptable.

Callejas also said that he will review the recognition of Guillermo Endara's government, emphasizing that he will try to strengthen relations with all the countries on the isthmus to achieve peace and development in the area. During his visit to Mexico City, scheduled to end on 17 January, Callejas will meet with Mexican President Carlos Salinas; the commerce, finance, and tourism secretaries; and the director of Mexican Petroleum.

Carias: Callejas Will Enforce Esquipulas Accord

PA1901231790 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Jan 90 p 4

[Text] Tegucigalpa—Mario Carias Zapata, the new foreign minister, has asserted that Rafael Leonardo Callejas' administration will comply with the regional peace agreements aimed at disbanding the 12,000 Nicaraguan rebels based in Honduras.

When questioned by TIEMPO about the demobilization of the U.S.-backed contras stipulated in the regional peace agreements, Carias said, "The president-elect has said that there is the political resolve to comply with the Central American president's agreement to demobilize the contras."

He said that the incoming administration is prepared to "gear the country toward a phase in which a negotiation will come first and we will then search for peace through negotiation in Central America."

The diplomat, who until recently held the post of Honduran representative in the litigation with El Salvador at the International Court of Justice at The Hague, declined to elaborate on the subject, arguing that he has to discuss it with President-elect Callejas.

Regarding El Salvador's case, Carias said that it is entering a new stage in which there is a request pending from Nicaragua to present arguments. He said Honduras and El Salvador have to make a decision about it within 2 months in order for the tribunal to rule on the request.

Carias said that the new government will not sign the additional protocols legalizing the construction of permanent U.S. military installations in Honduras.

He added that the U.S. military presence in Honduras is based on the mutual defense agreements of 1954 with the United States and on the regional situation.

Carias said this is not a proper time for recriminations about what country began the process of building up the foreign advisers' presence, but for supporting the easing of tensions and reducing the number of advisers to the level required.

Nicaragua

Ortega Addresses Assembly on Elections, Contras

PA2301011990 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1738 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra opening the 6th Legislative Session of the National Assembly in Managua—live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Finally, I want to speak now about the election issue. This is an issue in which all Nicaraguans are interested.

In the meeting that the Central Americans presidents held in El Salvador in 1989—in January 1989, if I remember well—in that meeting, which is known as the Costa del Sol meeting, the Central American presidents decided to support the Nicaraguan president's initiative to move the elections in Nicaragua ahead to 25 February 1990.

At that meeting and in the following meetings that took place in Honduras, it was decided to complement the elections effort with an effort to dismantle the contras in Honduran territory, to repatriate all the contras wanting to come to Nicaragua, and to relocate those who did not to other countries.

In this meeting, the Central American presidents made it very clear that the financial aid that the U.S. Government gives the contras in the form of humanitarian aid has to be delivered to an organization that was created on request by the Central American presidents to work toward the repatriation or relocation of the contras, with their demobilization being an obligation of the Honduran state and the Honduran Government.

Nicaragua has been fulfilling its part, as I have announced on past occasions. This was the source of a lengthy dialogue with political parties during a meeting I held with them at the Olaf Palme Building. At that meeting, all the political parties that were there—all the political parties in the elections process were there—signed a pact. The pact has the signatures. The pact states that we were all going to work for the elections process. The pact also states that prisoners would be released based on outcome of the war. Why? Supposedly no one wants war. Supposedly the parties do not want war. Only the Yankees, who have imposed war on Nicaragua, want war.

We signed that pact, a very important pact. We actually had two pacts: A pact with one group of parties and another pact with another group of parties, because there were two or three parties that did not want to sign a pact which had been signed by other parties.

So, we said fine. We signed one pact with one group of parties, and another pact with another group. So there were two pacts.

Why did we sign those pacts? We signed those pacts to bring peace to Nicaragua. And, the United Nations and the OAS came with observers, and other observers also came to participate in this effort, although my commitment to the Nicaraguan people—and which I stated for the Latin American countries—was for there to be observers from the United Nations and the OAS.

Now, I wish to refer here to the attitude of the U.S. Government. It is responsible for this (?war). Yesterday, I went to Quilali. Of course, whenever we have visited the war zones, far from Managua, it has been with increased security because the contras have plans to eliminate me, to murder me, to assassinate me. But I went to Quilali; I took the appropriate security measures and in Quilali I found a situation similar to the one I had found in La Trinidad when I went there. The day before I went to Quilali, contras had entered the area from Honduras. You know that Quilali is close to the Honduran border, and contras had come in from Honduras and had clashed with Sandinist People's Army troops, with reservists, some 3 or 4 km from the town. There had been very intensive clashes and there had been some 15 dead or wounded, according to the information that I have received.

When I arrived in Quilali, while I was at a ceremony, our comrades of course wanted to talk, to tell their problems. So I talked with them, both during the public ceremony and later at the community center. I talked with mothers, farmers, and workers.

While I was at the community center, Comrade Pichardo, who is responsible for security in the region, approached me and said that he had been informed of a coded message, a very sophisticated code—because the Yankees have given the contras very sophisticated communications equipment, very speedy equipment, and a very complicated code. However, the comrades of our Army also have a system to counteract these codes. This type of weapon is not widely known. This is a war in which the Yankees have an entire system to decipher our military and intelligence communications, and we have a system to decipher the Yankees' information and the information the contras receive, which is the same information given by the Yankees, with the communication equipment provided by the Yankees.

So, he gave me a report saying that the group was already near the highway. The Army soldiers were on the highway—but a highway is many kilometers long and cannot be covered inch by inch—so the comrades of the Army took up positions and prepared operations to prevent a possible ambush. The message contained the time and everything. This was in this coded message, which has been decoded and which I will show to the International Court of Justice.

Well, the meeting ended, and I left because I had to go to San Juan del Rio Coco.

When I had advanced about 1 km, the comrades (?in front) of the caravan reported to me that another confidential report was coming, and it said that two vehicles had already passed. They said, however, that upon arriving....[changes thought] [words indistinct]. They are quite well informed. They had an informer close to Quilali. [Passage indistinct]. Then I told the comrades that we had to go to (San Juan de Dios) and we would not stop because the contras were there. [Passage indistinct]

Besides, the time of the ambush was 1200 noon, 1300, (?or 1400)—1300. It was a very sunny day and for that reason a large contingent would probably not get close. We thought [words indistinct]. This is a criminal action, an attempt against the electoral process. It is a criminal action which is being financed by the Yankee government, by the Yankee Congress, because the means of communications which they are using is authorized by the Yankee Congress as part of the humanitarian aid package.

They are using the means of communication which the Yankee Congress approved for the contras to attack a head of state. Well, [words indistinct] and talked with the comrades who were in the area of the ambush. They began a larger movement in the area and (?we took off). The comrades were unable to dodge the ambush (?in the area) where these commandos were. Another element was the time because—as the comrades said—logically, if it had been 1700 [words indistinct]. If it had been 1700, they would have staged the ambush indeed. [Words indistinct], it is easy to escape. In turn, at that hour and with sunny weather, it would not have been easy for them to escape. Because there was a heavy movement of troops in the area—I will identify exactly the place where they were—I think that they [word indistinct] another occasion to ambush and kill our comrades.

In addition, the largest group—which is 3 or 4 km from Quilali—was fighting the day before yesterday [words indistinct]. That group assumed the task of pressuring the peasants and telling them that if they went to the rally that Daniel Ortega was going to attend, they would kill them and make them pay for it. [Words indistinct] we will make you pay for it.

They are also telling the peasants to vote for UNO. Therefore, this is a serious situation. It is serious because an attempt is being made against the electoral process by pressuring the peasants into not exercising their right to participate in a political event. They are also violating the peasants' right to vote for whomever they want to. Therefore, these people are exerting armed pressure.

We cannot separate this from the [word indistinct] the United States [words indistinct] financing through the so-called humanitarian aid to the counterrevolutionaries. This was the same when I went to La Trinidad. One day before I went to La Trinidad [words indistinct], the ambush had been mounted there. The contras were laying in wait in the hills on one side of La Trinidad. The ambush was not for me. It was for an Army platoon that normally patrols those hills to guarantee the security of the people of La Trinidad and other peasants. One of the patrol units—a platoon has three patrol units—headed for the site where the contras were located. The contras opened fire and killed one of the boys in the military service who was about to complete his term and was preparing to leave in March.

I asked myself: How is it possible that people think the military service should be eliminated because it provokes war and death? Such a story! The military service brings death! The Nicaraguan Army is too large, and its operations should be reduced! How can they say this when we see that these criminals are everywhere and they are the ones responsible for the deaths? Were it not for the contras, that boy would be alive. He would have been able to complete his duty and visit the mountains quietly, and he would be talking, working with, and helping the peasants. He would not be dead. In March he would have been with his family.

It is thanks to the military service, to the Army, to the Interior Ministry, and to the Sandinist Air Force that the contras have not attacked the cities or the people living there. This is the truth. This is what has held the contras back.

The problem is not the service: The problem is the war. We have to end the war, not the service. If we want to see the end of death in Nicaragua, we have to end the war. If we want to end the suffering of mothers, we have to end the war. We cannot assume phony positions and say that we have to end the service. If there is no war, no one in the military service dies. However, if there is war and there is no service, we would see more death. The contras would act with impunity everywhere.

[Words indistinct] so that the people would not come to the rally. When I [words indistinct] in Santo Domingo de la Libertad so that they would not go to the march, but the peasants went anyway.

What does this mean? That we are facing a huge threat: One from the Yankee government, which continues to give material and political support to these criminals. When the contras kill a Sandinist alderman candidate—they have killed a few of them—this is the responsibility of the Yankees. If I get shot, this would be the responsibility of the Yankees. I am not going to stop going to the field. They can prepare as many ambushes for me as they wish. Either today or tomorrow, I am going to San Carlos and I am going by land. There are some contras around and they can set up ambushes. We will see. The Yankee government is responsible. It is the Yankee government that is destabilizing and seriously threatening the election's process.

Here the people are noisy and the international media is very sensitive to that. That is their job. There are quarrels in the streets among demonstrators. People throw rocks at each other and sometimes get hit in the

head. In Masatepe a person died as a result of this, but these are minor confrontations.

Political violence in Nicaragua cannot be compared with political violence in other Latin American countries during election campaign periods. There it is terrible and reports are not about a person dying, but about dozens of people dying. We have been correcting and controlling the situation here as the people's respect for the police grows. We have seen in the past how when the police were provoked and had to react, the provokers made a big fuss. Now the police are guaranteeing that this kind of problem does not happen. This type of problem has been eliminated.

What is the big problem we have right now? That the Yankees continue financing and politically backing the contras. The Yankee Congress has approved funds—the so-called humanitarian aid—so that those people are well-fed and well-armed and have communications to plan the assassination of the president of Nicaragua, who is also the Sandinist Front's presidential candidate. The Yankees, through the contras, have threatened me with death. They would like for me to stay in my office, to stay away from the population. This is an attack. They are encouraging attacks not only against me, but also against all the people who accompany me. There have been attacks that have produced killings. Sandinist Front militants have been murdered already. They are acting against the peasants who want to attend rallies when they tell the peasants: If you go, we will make you pay.

They also go against the peasants who want to vote for the FSLN and tell them: If you vote for the FSLN, we will hold it against you. You must vote for UNO [National Opposition Union]. This is how they carry out their armed propaganda for the UNO. I talked to Foreign Minister D'Escoto and told him we have to address a formal protest to the U.S. Government, U.S. Secretary of State Baker and [words indistinct]. A formal protest has been filed holding the U.S. Government responsible for what is happening and could happen in this regard. We appealed to the U.S. Government to be truly consistent with the electoral process. This is what the Yankees have to do. If they really want to support the electoral process, they have to condemn the contras' (?actions), stop supporting the contras, as the United States has been doing, and quit pressuring the Honduran Armed Forces and government to continue harboring the contras in their territory and to instead disband them, thus ending the war in Nicaragua. Then we could have quiet, peaceful elections without war.

This, however, depends on the Yankees' arrogant policy. We will continue to fight this aggressive, venturesome Yankee policy. We will keep fighting in the international field. This protest we have filed with the U.S. Government, we have also circulated at the Security Council. A copy of this protest is also being sent to the United Nations, the OAS, and the observers. We have a great problem here. It is not the same. In other places, many people have been killed during the elections. These things happen among the population due to a lack of political culture.

It is incredible that the U.S. Government, which maintains relations with the Nicaraguan Government, is providing logistical support and arms for bands of mercenaries who have been killing the Nicaraguan people and peasants and have also been planning to assassinate the Nicaraguan president. This is an entirely terrorist action. This is why I have said that the Yankee government is a terrorist government. It is making a terrorist state policy, and it is time for the world to set the Yankees straight.

While there is great flexibility in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and Soviet troops are no longer in Czechoslovakia and Hungary—each of which has made its own decision with the Soviet Union's support—the United States continues to act in an arrogant, imperialistic manner toward Latin American peoples. It even invaded Panama. [Words indistinct] but they are still in Panama, a country they must leave because they are occupying Latin American territory. The United States has been implementing a policy of aggression against Nicaragua.

I want to call on the U.S. Government to respect the Nicaraguan people's right to hold elections in peace. Even if the United States insists on applying its policy of war and death, we will hold these elections on 25 February 1990.

I am confident and convinced that the Nicaraguan people will express their will on 25 February with the same dignity, uprightness, and courage they showed in the fight against the Yankees in the last century; with the same courage and heroism they showed fighting the Yankees with Zeledon early in the century; with the same valor and heroism with which they fought with Sandino against the Yankee occupation; with the same courage and heroism with which the Nicaraguan people lifted the red and black flag and defeated the Somozist dictatorship; with the same courage and uprightness with which the Nicaraguan people over the past 10 years have been defending this democratic, pluralistic, nonaligned project of mixed economy. Thank you. [applause]

Tinoco Says Meeting in Honduras 'Not a Summit'

PA2301142490 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1253 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Text] Nicaraguan Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco asserted yesterday that there will not be any Central American summit during the inauguration of the new Honduran Government as has been reported.

Tinoco said President Daniel Ortega's nonattendance at the inauguration of the new Honduran Government does not entail a possible impasse in the Central American peace process.

[Begin recording] [Tinoco] The meeting in Honduras is not a summit like the others that have been held. It is not a formal meeting. The area presidents will go to Honduras to attend the inauguration of the new Honduran president and they will use that opportunity to exchange some viewpoints.

We will obviously do all we can to consolidate Central American peace and the efforts we have been making for almost 3 years.

[Reporter] Do you think that the nonattendance of either President Ortega or a high-ranking Nicaraguan delegation to Honduran President-elect Callejas' inauguration will hinder or place the consolidation of the Central American peace process at an impasse?

[Tinoco] I do not think so, because the peace process is based on the formal presidential summits. The most recent one was held in San Isidro de Coronado, Costa Rica, and the next one will probably be held in March—as the San Isidro de Coronado declaration states.

In addition, the peace process is basically consolidated by the specific actions conducted by the various countries. Nicaragua's main contribution to peace in our country and in Central America is the election process itself. Thus, our basic contribution and our guarantee that the peace process is working in Central America is the implementation and proper development of a clean and free election process that will culminate in the victory of the Sandinist Front. That victory will definitely consolidate peace in Central America. [end recording]

FSLN, UNO Candidates Debate Economics

PA2301022490

[Editorial Report] Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 18 January carries a 75-minute "economic debate" with Francisco Mayorga, National Opposition Union [UNO] economic adviser, and Adam Fletes, candidate for deputy in Region 3, on behalf of UNO, and Nicaraguan Ambassador to Spain Edmundo Jarquin and Reinaldo Tefel, candidates for deputy in Region 3, on behalf of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. The reporters who were invited to pose questions were Javier Reyes, news director of Sistema Sandinista Television, LA PRENSA reporter Julio Armas, and (King Kung), correspondent in Nicaragua from the FINANCIAL TIMES in London.

In his opening statement refuting UNO charges that the FSLN is to blame for the country's economic crisis, Jarquin cites an excerpt from Mayorga's 1987 doctoral thesis at Yale University on Nicaragua's economic development, stating that the country's agro-industrial model in the 1960's was "unable to generate productive jobs and sustain the wages of the growing labor force." He continues citing that "in the hypothetical case that there had been no war or change in the economic system, the Nicaraguan economy would have experienced a profound decline." Mayorga then replies that his thesis also contains information "on the economic cost of the FSLN actions in the country." He adds that the country needed a policy different from the one implemented by the FSLN. "My assessment on the first 5 years of the revolution, compared to the Somozist regime, clearly shows that the FSLN leadership is to blame for the disastrous economy of the country," Mayorga notes.

Correspondent (Kung) noted changes in Eastern European countries, and that the bulk of EEC aid may go to those countries instead of Central America. He also notes the prices of Nicaragua's chief exports are dropping, and that if the FSLN wins the elections, the U.S. trade embargo may continue. "How can you justify that all will be better if the FSLN wins?" he asks Jarquin.

He replies: "Here are the reasons why we are justified in thinking that all will be better. First, to legitimize the electoral process—which is what is happening, thanks to the effort of the Nicaraguan people, and I may add the opposition parties—will lead to the end of the war. The end of the war will bring two basic conditions for the Nicaraguan economy. For the first time we will be able to earmark huge financial, economic, and material resources that have been assigned to the war effort for reconstruction and peace. Moreover, the United States may continue refusing its bilateral aid, but will not be able to block aid from multilateral organizations and other friendly nations indefinately, who have limited this aid owing to the geopolitical circumstances imposed by the United States."

In his reply, Mayorga produces a chart on the economy. It shows "how your party has brought national production per capita to the levels it had 40 or 50 years ago. For most Nicaraguans, the FSLN has meant the loss of over 50 percent of the living standard during the shameful Somoza regime." He concludes by saying that "this is precisely why UNO plans to change the economic approach. We are offering the electorate a new economic approach. A vision of the future in which all Nicaraguans can participate."

Reporter Armas then asks Jarquin to explain how the FSLN has spent the "millions and millions in dollars of aid it has received all these years." "Why has the Sandinist government not administered the large huge flow of foreign aid to avoid the huge economic crisis most Nicaraguans are experiencing?" he asks. Mayorga notes that the FSLN has not properly accounted for the aid it has received, something which has eroded the regime's credibility abroad. "Foreign donors are tired of giving money away to a government that only comes back every 3 months asking for more and more, without accounting for the funds it has received, squandering it in binges on bad economic policies, and in the costly diplomatic corps Ambassador Jarquin belongs to."

During his turn, Jarquin comments on the damage the war supported by the United States has caused. "Nicaragua has received a total of $7.89 billion, including $1.6 billion we inherited from the Somoza regime. So the figure is not $15 or 12 billion, as Mr Armas said. The damage caused by the war alone totals $17.9 billion."

Replying to a question by reporter Reyes on how UNO proposes to curb the inflation rate in 100 days, Mayorga says this can be done and recalls that "Mexico has managed to curb the inflation rate in a few weeks and achieved major price stability." Then the debate shifts to the economic plan proposed by UNO economist Mayorga.

Reporter Reyes asks: "What would it mean for Nicaraguans to control the inflation rate in a few weeks and achieve economic reactivation in 100 days?" Mayorga replies that "it is perfectly feasible for us to produce the same amount that we produced in the past. In 1977, we had these [referring to his economic chart] levels of production, with our land and our people. True, the war has brought great damage to Nicaragua. With a government that is not militaristic, but civilian, it would be possible to start on the road toward recovery that will allow us to rebuild what we lost and to quickly return to the standard of living that we had in 1977."

In his reply, Jarquin notes that Mayorga "continues to avoid the impact in explaining the deep crisis in Nicaragua." He adds: "They are also avoiding their responsibility for the war, not just in military terms, but in terms of the economic embargo."

Chamorro, Godoy Campaign Remarks in Segovia

PA2201215190 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] UNO [National Opposition Union] presidential and vice presidential candidates campaigned in Ocotal and Somoto this weekend. Virgilio Godoy attacked the Sandinist National Liberation Front at a rally at the local stadium in Ocotal. In his speech, Godoy again referred to the UNO government platform.

Violeta Barrios de Chamorro spoke about the country's economic situation and the military buildup:

[Begin Chamorro recording] The people of the Segovia region are peaceful people but not fools. The Sandinists say that most of these people will vote for Sandinist continuism. They have always scorned the intelligence of Nicaraguans. Or is it that they are crazy? Only a mad man can think that the people of Segovia will vote for those who have destroyed their country. [end recording]

The UNO candidate also visited Somoto where she was accompanied by U.S. Embassy officials at all times.

Chamorro in Granada

PA2201215290 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] At a large opposition rally held in Granada this weekend, Violeta Chamorro said good-bye to military service and good-bye to the suffering of mothers. Chamorro, presidential candidate of the National Opposition Union [UNO], said she is certain that in little over a month, Nicaraguans will vote for a new government in Nicaragua. Here is Dona Violeta Chamorro:

[Begin Chamorro recording] The truth is that crutches are a symbol of Nicaragua. The Sandinists have broken Nicaragua. They have ruined it. [applause] They have destroyed it. They have divided it. The Sandinists have left Nicaragua on crutches. [applause]

Dear friends, the damage that the Sandinists have done to Nicaragua in 10 years is incredible. Granada is one of the cities that can best attest to this—to how Sandinism has left ruin and poverty. Sandinism is to blame for reprisals, exiles, and the mourning of mothers because their sons were led to death. [applause, crowd shouts: "Violeta, Violeta!"]

The Sandinists have forgotten that this city was the banner of Nicaragua's liberation against [words indistinct] in all struggles for freedom Granada has been at the vanguard. [crowd shouts: "Viva Granada!"] Now, the struggle is civic. Now, the vote is secret. It is the weapon of liberators. The people of Granada want UNO. The vote of all the people in this heroic city of martyrs is needed to put an end to an internationalist dictatorship and to begin a truly national republic. [applause]

We do not want a country run by Cubans and Soviets, we want a nation run by its own people. [crowd shouts: "Viva Violeta!"]

We no longer want to hear the humiliating cry: We are at your orders, Commander! [applause] We want a democracy where all the people can rule by their own mandate. We want the people to have a healthy economy again. We want the people to have just salaries and a currency that will not be tantamount to deceit or theft. We want to put an end to misery with actions not with words. [applause]

I have a special love for this city because it is the city where I spent my childhood. It is Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's city. In fact, he was born in this house. [end recording]

Candidate Robelo Critical of Electoral Council

PA2201025490 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] According to Rodolfo Robelo, presidential candidate for the Liberal Party of National Unity [PLIUN], the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] has not supervised the electoral campaign aggressively enough. Robelo, who

is also a former Supreme Court of Justice magistrate in the Sandinist government, said in an interview with this radio station that the CSE has not resolved many of the problems regarding the electoral process that have to do with the parties participating in the electoral campaign. To illustrate, Robelo said that the CSE has not disbursed the $130,000 that the Austrian Government donated for the political parties participating in the electoral campaign. Robelo had this is to say:

[Begin recording] [Robelo] The role to be played by the CSE is similar to the one played by the Supreme Court of Justice, each in its own sphere of influence. We must bear in mind that the CSE is responsible for the development of this process throughout the country. The CSE must remain impartial and assert its authority, keeping in mind that the CSE will have to disagree with the ruling party because this party, in addition to participating in the electoral process, tries to impose its own will with all the weight of the authority it wields. Consequently, the CSE must be a body capable of making Nicaraguans feel the CSE is authoritative and that it conducts its activities impartially. This is the role the CSE should play.

We will illustrate this with an example: The CSE issued an order for the acting defense minister to make a statement. The results of this order, however, did not satisfy anyone. In addition, we have a number of complaints filed, which we will examine. Some of the regional electoral councils have made differing rulings. I have learned that in some regions the councils have resolved irregularities in the process, while others have not.

It is good for the Nicaraguan people—so this process can be interpreted abroad as honest and pure—to have observers here who have already detected irregularities, particularly regarding a lack of fairness in the allotment of broadcast time for each party. In addition, we have to receive certain amounts from the donations that have been given. We should not neglect or forget about this.

I believe the government has offered to help defray the political parties' campaign expenses. As far as I know, however, the PLIUN has not yet received any money. This is important because the party will conclude its political campaign in a few days. What happened? Who is raising obstacles so the parties cannot make use of this right? If there are donations, why have they not reached the parties? This is not right. The political parties have not received a financial contribution for aldermen, either.

[Reporter] This far into the Nicaraguan electoral campaign, how do you view the CSE's role in connection with the media? How do you view the behavior of some political groups or parties in the electoral campaign? We understand that some parties have been conducting polls to invite citizens to vote for them and offering some type of benefit. What do you think should have been the CSE's stand regarding this situation?

[Robelo] There is an ethics code, which deals with the actions of the citizens in the electoral process. This code was precisely worded by the CSE. [Words indistinct] Regarding the media, there is a clear view that the state-controlled media have been less than satisfactory regarding a fair distribution of the time alloted for the various political parties. This is a general criteria, even when reporters are invited to news conferences. Officials arrive at such conferences already biased in a certain direction and are prepared to mar the scheduled events or public appearances.

[Reporter] Do you think the CSE has been vocal enough?

[Robelo] According to all of the irregularities I have reported, the conclusion can be drawn that a great many things have not yet been properly covered by the CSE, which has not been authoritative enough.

[Reporter] Do you think the CSE should play its proper role?

[Robelo] There is still time. But it is difficult to resolve the problems that have been carried forward for so long. An effort, however, can still be made by the CSE to make the process more efficient. [end recording]

Sandinist TV Reports Opposition Rallies

PA2301024590 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Yesterday, the Sandinist Television System, steering a little bit toward political pluralism, reported on the activities of political parties, focusing on those of the National Opposition Union [UNO].

During the program "Weekly Review" on Channel 6 last night, the Sandinist Television System carried a report on the various activities of the political parties. It was noticeable that the "Weekly Review" program reported on the UNO campaign in northern Nicaragua, but without any manipulation of the facts. The program focused its attention on Violeta Barrios de Chamorro and Virgilio Godoy at political rallies at which big crowds were shown. In other words, the camera did not show empty spots in the crowd like it had on past occasions.

The Sandinist Television System also gave similar coverage to the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD]. PCD's Eduardo Molina, the youngest presidential candidate, campaigned in Chontequitas where he promised aid to improve business activity and increase agricultual production.

The Sandinist Television System also focused on Erick Ramirez's Social Christian Party rally in Somoto. It was reported that approximately 5,000 attended this rally, which included the participation of Mauricio Diaz and Eden Pastora Gomez.

Everything seems to indicate that the Sandinist Television System does not want to be criticized again for not

giving television time to opposition parties. It does not want opposition parties to complain to observers about a lack of television air time for them.

Other minority parties such as PLIUN [Independent Liberal Party for National Unity], PUCA [Central American Unionist Party], MAP [Marxist-Leninist People's Action Movement], MUR [Revolutionary Unity Movement], and the Social Conservative Party have not held rallies or staged any demonstrations so far.

The most active parties are: the FSLN, UNO, the Social Christian and the Democratic Conservative parties. According to FSLN leaders, the latter is the second largest political force in Nicaragua.

Panama

Arias Speaks on Creation of Public Force

PA1901041190 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2245 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Speech by First Vice President Arias Calderon at Atlapa Convention Center in Panama City—live]

[Text] Your Excellency President Guillermo Endara Galimany; Mr. President of the Supreme Court of Justice; Mr. Second Vice President of the Republic; Your Excellencies the cabinet ministers; magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice; directors and managers of independent agencies; members of the diplomatic corps; and very, very especially, a great friend of all Panamanians and a national hero, Monsignor Jose Sebastian Laboa [applause]; dear, very dear and respected pastor of all Panamanians, Monsignor Marcos Gregorio McGrath [applause]; fellow participants in the harsh and successful struggle of the Civic Crusade; Panamanian women; Panamanian men; friends:

Two major national tasks are before us, and we have begun to tackle them with determination and courage. They are, to establish constitutional, democratic institutions after a lugubrious dark period of dictatorship, and, under those institutions, to achieve reconciliation among Panamanians to allow us to feel once more as brothers among ourselves. This means experiencing justice without revenge on the path toward fraternity. What great tasks!

Another major task about which Mr. President and the second vice president and planning and economic minister have talked, is the rebuilding of our economy. It must not be toward the past but as a new social-oriented market economy to overcome the conjunction of crisis factors with a sense of new and broader vistas of opportunity, well-being, and social justice for the poorest people. [applause]

These two great and overwhelming tasks require our being able to create a new, demilitarized Panamanian public force [applause] that will provide individuals, families, and the entire country the assurance that human rights will be respected, that a de jure state will prevail, and that democracy will be defended. Without a demilitarized public, democracy among us would always be at risk.

However, the impetus of reconstruction and development demanded by our people to overcome the poverty and attain new goals would not surge or last without the assurance of respect for human rights under the rule of the Constitution and of the laws. A new Panamanian public force must be created, and that is why Noriega's Panama Defense Forces [FDP] are finished once and for all, the way the central headquarters on A Avenue is finished once and for all. [applause] The FDP are finished because they became a military institution that was repudiated by the Panamanian people. Even if the people had liked the FDP, they could not afford the FDP without compromising their development. The FDP are finished because a criminal leadership used them as a means of oppression and corruption, which led to the sinking of our country and to the deepest trauma to the evolution of our nationality in this entire century.

That is over once and for all. Because of that, because that is over once and for all, the new Public Force is being organized. The Public Force is being organized under constitutional laws that allow the president of the Republic—with the participation of the pertinent minister—to appoint the chiefs and officers of the Public Force according to the promotion roster and to stipulate the use of the Public Force. What we are doing is set forth in the Constitution and we are obeying the Constitution. [applause]

This crucial decision, which is fundamental to the future of our fatherland, follows two basic guidelines approved by the president of the Republic. The first guideline is that the new Public Force will ensure our people that we will never, ever again endure the suffering and disgrace of the past few years. The second guideline is that the new Public Force ensures the country effective security with justice and liberty. Panamanians do not want and will not permit a repetition of the past. Therefore, we have not forgotten it. At the same time, Panamanians do not want to live in the past. We want to build a completely new future. Therefore, we look toward new horizons of fraternity and security, free of all hatred.

What are we doing to avoid a repetition of the past? In less than 1 month, we have already done a lot. We are not taking action against but rather along with the new chiefs of the new Public Force. Many of them and their families also suffered anguish, and many of them also suffered persecution and even torture at the hands of the dictator Noriega. It is not against them, but rather along with them that we are building the new Public Force.

It has already been decided to demilitarize several public organizations by relocating them directly under the pertinent civilian authority. To begin with, I am referring to the following: In the short run, the former National Department of Investigations shall be, God

willing, under the Attorney General's Offices and not under the Executive Branch, much less under the Public Force. [applause] It will become an organization similar to the Venezuelan Judicial Technical Police or the Costa Rican Judicial Investigation Agency. The Immigration and Naturalization Department is already under the Government and Justice Ministry, just as the Passport Office is in reality and not in theory. [applause] The National Directorate of Land Traffic and Transportation is already under the Government and Justice Ministry, so drivers licenses and license plates will be issued by civilian authority and so traffic courts function and taxis and buses are regulated.

The Penitentiary System, which the Rehabilitation Directorate from the Government and Justice Ministry is already supervising, will end up being a civilian service independent of the Public Force with its own civilian monitoring system for all Panamanian jails. [applause]

The military health battalion has been dissolved once and for all. [applause] All medical personnel who provide services to and with the Public Force will be civilian personnel assigned to the Health Ministry or to the Social Security Fund, in line with agreements reached between those two institutions. All medical installations of said battalion will be incorporated into the public health or social security services as determined by common agreement among the Government and Justice Ministry, the Health Ministry, and the Social Security Fund. [applause]

The military engineers battalion has been dissolved once and for all. [applause] At present, we are taking an inventory of all the corresponding machinery to decide on a final assignment of them by mutual agreement between the Government and Justice Ministry and the Public Works Ministry.

The Catholic Church has eliminated all military chaplain positions [applause], and it has been agreed that spiritual assistance to the members of the Public Force will be provided by whichever priests, without military rank, the Panamanian Episcopate chooses to appoint. [applause]

But even more, this has been done in less than 30 days, to ensure that what we have experienced will never be repeated. It has been decided to begin a progressive process of evaluation of the personnel of the new Public Force, a process that has not yet been completed but that has already provided significant figures. Up to 19 December of last year, Noriega's FDP had the following number of members: On the FDP payrolls, 14,326 members, including 643 members of the DENI [National Department of Investigation], and 443 people assigned to Immigration. However, in addition, on the payroll of something called PON, normal operating procedures [procedimientos operativos normales]—which were anything but normal—there were 1,700 additional positions, many of them people who were just padding the payroll [botellas] and other people who were receiving double salaries. In total, there were 16,026 people directly under the military control of Noriega's FDP.

What has happened to them? From 20 December until today, 18 January, there has been a reduction of at least 2,400 individuals: 1,407 from the payroll of the so-called PON, and 597 from the official FDP payroll.

On the other hand, the DENI, with its 587 remaining individuals, and Immigration, with its remaining 401 individuals, no longer form an integral part of the new Public Force. Therefore at present, there are now 13,034 individuals under the control of the new Public Force rather that the previous 16,026.

At times I am asked: Why not cut more? I have two answers: Because they are Panamanians after all, and because, since there is not a growing economy, they would have no alternative for productive work and might become a serious challenge to the Panamanian people's security and peace of mind, and because a great many of them have suffered, not as we did, but in their own way, and in the course of that suffering; what person who believes in God and in mankind can avoid thinking of serious changes from within the heart?

That progressive evaluation has had a great impact within the higher ranks of officers. The sole general was divested of his rank and expelled by the Council of Ministers under President Guillermo Endara. [applause] None of the five colonels who were on active duty on 19 December are currently members of the Public Force, [applause] because Colonel Herrera came to Panama from exile. He was called here by President Endara, and he was promoted to colonel by President Endara. [applause]

Of 17 lieutenant colonels, the number has been reduced to 5, of which 2 were promoted by President Endara. [applause] Of 69 majors, 45 remain, and the total number of officers from general to sublieutenant has been reduced from 1,079 to 920. However, the progressive evaluation that so far has been carried out by decision of the Executive Branch on recommendations from the new Public Force leadership—not one of these decisions has been made without a proposal from the new leadership—will continue, not just via the executive path but also via the Judicial Branch, because accusations filed with the Attorney General's Office will be handled independently, without any intervention of the Executive Branch to affect the results. [applause] Justice will be—if God wills, and may God so will—equal for all, both civilian and military. [applause]

Among measures that have also been taken to prevent a repetition of the past, I must add that through the ministry, as never before, the Comptroller's Office and the Finance and Treasury Ministry are exercising effective control of the finances of the Public Force. Information that has been received suggests that Noriega's FDP had an official annual budget of 104 million balboas, but they had at their disposal at least 40 to 50 million

balboas more from other state or parastate sources, which comes to an annual total for Noriega's FDP of at least 150 million balboas.

The simple personnel reduction of 2,004 individuals mentioned previously represents an annual savings of 7 million balboas, but moreover, the new Public Force, in its new dimensions, without Immigration, and without the DENI, has already presented to the Planning and Economic Policy Ministry a proposed budget for the next 3 months of 21 million balboas, which, if we project it to a year, means that the annual budget with which they would be working would be 84 million balboas, in contrast to the 150 million balboas that were available to Noriega's FDP. [applause] And that budget, or proposed budget, has been presented by the new Public Force leadership with the approval of the corresponding minister.

That is what we are doing to avoid a repetition of the past. However, people do not live in the past. People keep the past in their memories in order not to repeat it. People live on dreams, on horizons, on new projects. They live on the basis of reconciliation and fraternity. [applause]

What are we doing to prepare for the future, to forge the future day by day? The 3 or 4 days that we Panamanians lived through after the U.S. military action, days of anarchy, vandalism, and outbreaks of urban guerrilla warfare, have brought home to us the vital need for security to ensure respect for human rights, a legal state, and the defense of democracy. No Panamanian in his right mind wants a repetition of the Noriega dictatorship, but what Panamanian in his right mind wants a resurgence of days of anarchy, vandalism, and violent guerrilla activity? We must prepare for the future. Democracy must be just, but democracy must be firm in order to survive as a regime of freedoms, human rights, and legality. In weak democracies, nothing is respected. That is why President Endara's government is concerned with establishing, guiding, and supporting a new Public Force.

More than anything, the new Public Force must be an excellent, modern, and technical police force with all resources required by police services in an open, complex, dynamic, and pluralistic society like ours. One of the big mistakes of the Noriega regime was to reduce the size of the police force that we required, to create an army which we did not need and which, in addition, he led to disaster, with serious damage to our country. We are now in the process of redressing this mistake.

I will now list for you the infantry companies that have been dismantled: the 1st company, in Tinajitas; the 2d company, in Tocumen; the 4th company, Urraca; the 5th company, Los Cholos; the 6th company, mechanized, in Rio Hato; the 7th company, Macho de Monte; the 8th company, in Colon. [applause] They were dissolved to integrate them into a modern police service for the complex, pluralistic, and dynamic society we want to be and are beginning to be. Only two old units remain. One, which is called a battalion but has been reduced in size and turned into a company of the Paz Battalion, and the 3d Company, Diablos Rojos. Both of them are patrolling the border areas in Chiriqui Province.

The police will make up the bulk of the Public Force and will fulfill all necessary duties, including those of traffic police and the so-called community police. Its development requires the establishment of an excellent police academy in Panama. That is why, at the same time, the leadership of the new Public Force has asked that all of the military schools that operated in Panama be closed. [applause] It has suggested, with full support from the minister, that it is necessary to begin establishing as soon as possible a police academy with advice from various sources, such as the United States and some Latin American country that understands our recent dramatic experience and wishes to demonstrate to us real, and not simply rhetorical, solidarity.

However, one thing must be made very clear when we refer to the police. We are not looking at the more or less picturesque past of the policemen who carried a whistle and a club, the policeman mentioned in a tamborito [Panamanian folk dance] we are fond of dancing, which referred to the policeman who earned 90 pesos and worked day and night. That police force does not exist and will not exist because Panama has grown and has matured.

We are talking about professional policemen. We are talking about people to whom we will entrust our security. I have entrusted my own security and that of my wife and family to the policemen of the FDP, because I believe in them in spite of everything. [applause] They are men who face and will expose themselves to specific dangers. They must have the necessary equipment and arms and receive adequate salaries. Do you know what the basic salary is of a member of the Public Force, from whom we are requesting security and honesty and wish to demand much more still? It is 280 balboas a month.

Moreover, the Public Force must have a very limited number of specialized members who must have training and resources to allow them to confront certain dangers to our country's collective security. It is no secret that, with support from well-known foreign sources, the dictatorship turned our country into an arsenal of very dangerous, large-caliber weapons that were distributed to paramilitary groups of diverse charactestics. Over 80,000 such weapons have been recovered, but all indications are that there are many still to be recovered.

This has given rise to an armed banditry with high-caliber weapons, which is something that worries all of us and that will not disappear as if by magic. In addition, communication links and contacts remain active among the paramilitary, who, although they are not currently active, still continue to be linked in many ways and might even have contacts with some pro-Noriega forces from the former Defense Forces. These people could

have access to such weapons under certain circumstances. That will not vanish as if by magic.

On the other hand, organized drug trafficking, which lost a first-line partner in Noriega and which knows what to expect from the new policy of the Panamanian Government, as outlined by the president and the second vice president, has shown a great potential for violence. Speaking frankly, the Fidel Castro regime—which remains reactionary in view of the democratization of East European countries and which is even separating from the possible Nicaraguan future—has thus far given no clear signs that it is willing to maintain relations, as we would like to have, from state to state, with no meddling in our respective internal affairs and based on mutual respect and the principle of true and strict reciprocity. For all these reasons, which are realities the country must face as of this moment, the Public Force should have some specialized forces which should be created with great caution so they will not become the core of a remilitarization of the Public Force. Rather, they should be a contribution—at strictly necessary levels—to the constitutional and democratic security of our country.

The status of these forces, once they have been established with the approval of the president of the Republic, should be of such a nature that, if their development so requires and if civilian authorities in the executive and the legislative branch so decide, they can be organizationally separated from the police without disrupting the Public Force. That is a possibility which should be left open. We must add that in its new democratic prospects, our country does not need an air force or a navy because of the militarization and war resources they imply [applause]. However, our country does require a national aerial service and a national marine service which can provide the government—its civilian and its Public Force components—the corresponding transportation services. Military teams of highly qualified personel currently exist to start and organize these services, whose final location will be decided by the president of the Republic once the assessment of all alternatives has been completed.

We can also tell you that in agreement with the foreign relations minister, we are taking into consideration the options necessary to ensure the demilitarization of relations between Panama and the United States regarding the Panama Canal and the faithful, total, and responsible implementation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

Friends and compatriots, allow me to refer to a personal experience. For 21 years, along with many others, with President Endara, with Vice President Ford, with many others, we fought the militarism of the dictatorship. All moments of risk and suffering are now in my mind. Now President Endara and that which is over and above him—because there is something above presidents, which is Providence—have tasked me with serving as a minister in charge of the new Public Force, under the authority of the president. Two recent experiences have shown me that we have indeed left the gloomy night behind, that a new day has indeed begun for our country, everywhere, even though, as with the dawn, we do not yet have full sunlight.

I had a working breakfast scheduled 2 days ago with Colonel Eduardo Herrera Hassan, the new chief of the Public Force. On his arrival he handed me a thick envelope and two documents. I put them aside, thinking that it was more important to deal with the agenda of our conversation. He said to me: No, Doctor. Please open the envelope. Inside I found 46,000 balboas and two signed notes indicating where the money came from. According to these notes, these were funds turned over by the former finance and treasury minister that had been intended to pay for yet another house for Noriega: this time a house in the French Plaza, where the dictator planned to establish another residence in the very cradle of our capital.

The matter moved me because of its symbolism. What the general of the dictatorship's FDP had planned to steal from the Panamanian people was being returned to the Panamanian people by the colonel of the democracy's Public Force for the Panamanian people's welfare. [applause]

On thinking of this, I remembered some of the most frightening and dangerous moments of my life. On 22 December, I arrived for the first time at the new headquarters of the Public Force under a hail of machinegun and bazooka fire which have left my driver still in a hospital in San Antonio, because the dictator's henchmen wanted at all costs to prevent the establishment of the democracy's new Public Force, for a democracy without an obedient public force cannot last and they know this. But the following day, on 23 December, in the open air under a full Panamanian sun and perspiring profusely, I was able in President Endara's name to swear in the first 700 officers and enlisted men of the new Public Force, and many of you saw and heard something that moved me to the depths: I swear before God and the fatherland to loyally comply, under the authority of the president of the Republic, with the Constitution and the laws of Panama in defense of democracy. This is the oath of the Panama Public Force. All Panamanians must make sure that that oath is kept, and to the extent that it is kept, we must give our support, our respect, and eventually our friendship and our affection to that Public Force that is born with democracy, and is born of Panamanians, to give us security with respect for human rights. [applause] Our democracy and our future depend on this, and both of them are in the hands of the people and in the hands of God. Thank you. [applause]

PCC Administrator Candidacies Provoke Disputes

PA2201141790 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1823 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Text] Panama City, 21 Jan (ACAN-EFE)—The election of a Panamanian as new Panama Canal Commission [PCC] administrator from a list of three candidates, to replace U.S. citizen Dennis McAuliffe, has practically become an "electoral" issue among its 7,500 employees.

The 1977 Panama Canal treaties stipulate that the waterway's administrator shall be a U.S. citizen and the deputy administrator shall be a Panamanian citizen up to 31 December 1989, and the opposite until the last day of 1999, when these agreements expire and the canal will be completely turned over to Panamanian hands.

The deadline has expired and the current acting administrator, Panamanian citizen Fernando Manfredo, remains in his post given Washington's refusal to appoint the candidate proposed by former General Manuel Antonio Noriega's ousted regime before the U.S. invasion on 20 December.

The candidates to the post of PCC administrator are Fernando Manfredo, Carlos Arellano Lennox, and Gilberto Guardia, whose candidacies have provoked a series of disputes among the PCC employees.

The Panamanian press reports today that lists—of unknown origin—have recently circulated supporting the appointments of Manfredo and Arellano Lennox.

Moreover, four PCC department managers visited Panamanian President Guillermo Endara last week with a list of 1,065 employees' signatures asking him to confirm Manfredo as permanent administrator.

Other PCC workers circulated another list with 1,276 signatures supporting Arellano Lennox's appointment.

According to the Panamanian press, the most favorable option to solve the problem would be for the Legislative Assembly to select Gilberto Guardia so the United States could later appoint him as permanent administrator.

A second alternative canal employees are considering is to keep Manfredo in the position for 2 more years, a time during which he must train the Panamanian who will eventually undertake the canal's administration.

Also, and as a last alternative, the employees have proposed keeping Manfredo as an advisor to the new admnistrator.

Journalists, Professors Condemn U.S. Actions

PA2201232590

[Editorial Report] Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish on 20 January carries a 650-word communique issued by the Journalists Union of Panama on pages A6 and B12, and on 21 January a 200-word communique issued by University of Panama professors on pages 1 and B4, in which, among other things, they condemn the invasion by U.S. troops of the union headquarters and university campus, respectively, and report on their current situation.

The Journalists Union of Panama's communique, which is dated 18 January, reports that its headquarters was occupied by U.S troops in the wake of their 20 December invasion of Panama. The union denounced the arrest of its top leaders Baltazar Aizpurua and Euclides Fuentes and other union members, and the arrest of officials of Radio Nacional, which was the state national network, and of pro-Noriega newspapers.

The journalists also complain about the dismissal of more than 150 journalists and the unjustified retention of their paychecks. They condemn the bombing of Radio Nacional and the takeover of television channels 2 and 5 and several radio stations, which are allegedly under investigation.

They claim that "freedom of speech is being strongly restricted" and this runs counter to "calls made by Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Arias Calderon for national harmony and reconciliation."

The union "condemns the U.S.invasion of Panama a another open violation of the most basic principles of international law and demands the prompt withdrawal of the occupation troops."

Finally, the group declares itself in permanent session to achieve the release of the arrested journalists and ensure that the labor benefits of the colleagues, who were unfairly fired, are respected. The journalists also request national and international solidarity to ensure respect for the country's sovereignty and dignity and its constitution.

Meanwhile, the communique of the University of Panama professors, which is undated, expresses their concern over what they perceive to be a "continuation of a systematic campaign against the autonomy and operation of the University of Panama to which this institution has been subjected for the past 3 years."

The document states that the university has always been open for discussion of the most varied political and ideological currents without officially siding with any of them.

It adds that "the university has had to endure—while showing prudence and equity—the humiliation and violation of its dignity" because of the invasion and occupation by U.S. troops." The university professors argue that there is no justification for the U.S. troops' constant patrols using tanks and military vehicles on the campus.

The professors complain that besides the military occupation of the campus, the Attorney General's Office is demanding that the university comply with a number of financial requirements not demanded from other institutions. As a result, university employees have not been paid. They wonder if the real objective could be to follow

in the footsteps of the Torrijos regime that closed the university to reopen it under its control. Or could it be to emulate the Noriega regime that violated university autonomy on various occasions and conspired to close it down?"

Finally, the university professors call for an end to the attacks on the university and urge the authorities to take action to correct the situation as they deem appropriate, but in keeping with the law, because no government can do away with the contributions of the university.

Columnist Discusses Lack of Need for Army

PA2201151190 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Jan 90 p 12A

[From the "In a Few Words" column: "Final Conclusion"]

[Text] One final conclusion stands by itself. We cannot permit an army that the country does not need, does not want, and cannot support to emerge once more. However, it is not enough to desire something. It is also necessary to create the conditions for the wishes to come true.

Those who have recommended adopting the Costa Rican formula, in other words, no army at all, are overlooking a small detail. To achieve this objective, 3,500 Costa Ricans died in a civil war. In addition, they had a democratic society even before the conflict. The regime defeated in 1948 was not a military one. The ruling Republican Party was the depository of the best liberal traditions, which had been enriched by a deep social concern that Calderon Guardia learned from papal encyclicals, particularly Rerum Novarum of Pope Leo XIII, to which Monsignor Sanabria, Costa Rican archbishop and eminent intellectual, gave national form and expression. The issue, purely political, dealt with the 1944 and 1948 electoral frauds. Proof of this is that once the Calderon-Communist alliance was defeated, the victors respected and even improved on the fallen government's social legislation. The greatest political contribution that Jose Figueres and his followers made to the country was an electoral system that ensured the purity that has been maintained for 40 years. Because the verdict of the ballot boxes was respected, Costa Rica did not require an army at all. We must say very clearly that, in addition to all of the factors already mentioned and which worked together, militarism in Panama and elsewhere is closely associated with electoral fraud and disregard for the people's will. To do without an army, politicians must also forever abandon cheating at the ballot boxes and trickery during the final vote count. Anyway, we must avoid making far-fetched analogies and the mechanical extrapolations of solutions that did not occur in thin air but in a situation very different from ours.

Before proposing any solutions, let us examine one of the pretexts used by the Yankees (and Panamanian militarists) for breast-feeding the monster. This pretext is the need to defend the canal—joint defense today, Panama's preparation for defending the canal by itself tomorrow. Nothing of what I will say at this point is new. Some Panamanians, whose views I respect and share, have already discussed and written, spoken and shouted, about this. The canal, which was so strategically important in World War II, is no longer important in this sense. Because of modern weapons, the canal cannot be defended and this stand is advocated by every expert on the matter. Let me clarify. The canal cannot be militarily defended. Therefore, such an alternative must be disregarded and we must seek another.

I heard General Nutting, excommander in chief of the Southern Command, admit this very openly in a news conference. However, he added that none of the world powers has the slightest interest in destroying the canal. And this is true. Not to mention the capitalist world and the Soviet Union, the waterway is vital for China, Cuba, the Arabs, and all of the world's terrorists. One example will suffice. When the United States received the shah for medical reasons, Iran took the famous hostages. Then Omar Torrijos, in an irresponsible decision, offered asylum to the shah in Panama. Against all predictions, Iran did not make the slightest move to harm us (although I had secretly hoped the Iranians would kidnap Crazy Hat [reference to Gerardo Gonzalez, a former government official]. The explanation is very simple. The Iranians are nuts, but not so much as to try to plug one of the arteries through which Iranian oil flows. The men expelled from the temple by Jesus were there because a good merchant will not let his religious beliefs stand in the way of his commercial transactions.

Let us draw the logical conclusions from the two premises: The canal is indefensible, no one wants to attack it, and no one wants to attack it because all use and need it. Consequently, to defend the canal we do not require an army but common sense. We must guarantee to all of the world's political forces that the canal will always be open to all nations, without exception, and that the canal will never be used to threaten anyone. To make sense of this new policy, so it does not become another pretty phrase to put in our coat of arms, we must declare the canal neutral. This, however, must be true neutrality, Switzerland-style. We must forever relinquish the dreams of greatness of the three great megalomaniacs of the process.

Once and for all, we must renounce not just meddling in the internal affairs of others, but also becoming a factor of any kind in world politics. We must even renounce having any peace initiative in Central America and in other regions, and participating in the initiatives of others. To do that we must withdraw from all international political organizations, such as the OAS and the United Nations, and must establish diplomatic and economic relations with all nations without exception.

In exchange, the major powers will have to pledge to guarantee and enforce respect for Panama's neutrality through an agreement signed by the rest of the countries.

Then, under this agreement, a small international force can come to Panama to protect the canal installations. That force is to be composed of people from countries like Switzerland, Sweden, and Denmark who have no ax to grind here and have a long pacifist, democratic, and civilized tradition.

Prisoners' Transfer From U.S. Custody Reported

PA2301033890 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] The U.S. troops that arrived in Panama on 20 December now have only 38 Panamanians in custody out of the 5,000 they had at one time. Among those still at the Fort Clayton military base are former Colonel Marco Justines, who was chief of the general staff under Manuel Antonio Noriega, who was stripped of his rank of general, and Benjamin Colamarco, the former Dignity Battalion commander.

Yesterday 29 soldiers and civilians with links to the old regime were turned over to Panamanian authorities. Among these is former Colonel Alberto Purcell. Also among these 29 people, who are at the Modelo Jail today, are former Lieutenant Colonels Virgilio Mirones, Carlos Arosemena King, and Daniel Delgado Diamante. In addition, there is [former Legislator] Rigoberto Paredes, who has just had more than eight lawsuits filed against him within the last few hours.

Argentina

Central Bank President Comments on Resignation

PY2201124090 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Jan (DYN)—Central Bank President Rodolfo Rossi this morning reasserted that press reports stating that he has been replaced "are complete lies." Rossi did admit, however, that his resignation "has been placed at the disposal" of Economy Minister Erman Gonzalez. [passage omitted]

Economy Minister Announces Bank Reorganization

PY2201173490 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Excerpts] Marta Lopez will describe to us the meeting that has just ended between President Menem and the economy minister:

[Begin recording] [Lopez] President Menem has just ended a meeting with the economy minister and the Public Works and Services Minister Roberto Dromi. [passage omitted]

It has been formally announced that the official banking system will be reorganized. Economy Minister Gonzalez announced this, adding that Central Bank Chairman Rodolfo Rossi has tendered his resignation and will dedicate himself to the reorganization program. Enrique Folcini will be installed tomorrow as the new Central Bank chairman.

Gonzalez spoke informally with journalists. He said:

[Gonzalez] There has been no dismissal. There has been a change. We have asked Dr. Rossi to fulfill a more important and more urgent mission for the government.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Gonzalez] No, sir. He resigned so he may totally dedicate himself to this new program.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Gonzalez] Enrique Folcini.

[Reporter] When will he be installed?

[Gonzalez] Tomorrow.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] banking system, the Central Bank?

[Gonzalez] It means that the banking system will be reorganized and that some current institutions will be merged. [passage omitted] [end recording]

We will now listen to Roberto Gandini's report from the Economy Ministry:

[Begin Gandini recording] Since Juan Vital Sourrouille's days, this topic, which refers fundamentally to negotiations with foreign creditors, has been under discussion.

The World Bank has granted Argentina a series of loans that are conditioned to the reorganization of the official banks. It is well known that the government is willing to modify the National Mortgage Bank, although it is not clear what modification will be implemented.

I would like to comment on Rossi's resignation and other topics: At about 1930 on 19 January, Rodolfo Rossi summoned the Central Bank executive board members. They include Saul of the provincial banks, (Dombert) of the cooperative banks, and other members including the Central Bank comptroller. Rossi personally read to them the text of his resignation, which consisted of three paragraphs.

With this document in the right pocket of his coat, Rossi came to the Economy Ministry, but Minister Erman Gonzalez was not here. Rossi was told that Gonzalez was at the Government House, so he went there, but could not find Gonzalez there either. Rossi then returned to the Central Bank. [passage omitted]

Enrique Folcini has been at the Economy Ministry since the beginning of the afternoon. It is said that because he was personally invited by Minister Erman Gonzalez it meant that he had already accepted the post of Central Bank chairman.

A new story is now about to start: Who is Enrique Folcini? He was the Central Bank director when (Peace) was the chairman appointed by Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz. Prior to that Folcini occupied numerous other positions, including that of finance secretary to the Economy Minister (Boggiano Gerena).

From 1976 to 1980, while (Peace) was the Central Bank chairman, it was one of Folcini's duties to contact the international organizations, particularly when IMF auditing missions came to Argentina. (?Folcini) was one of the most precise experts in supplying the mission with accurate prospects for the following years and data to be used as the basis for negotiating new credits.

For the last 4 years Folcini has been advising foreign banks and working as an economist for international organizations. He is considered a real economist, a hard negotiator. Folcini inherits a Central Bank quite different from the one he knew from 1976 to 1980, particularly because the international situation has changed considerably.

The international multilateral financial organizations at that time considered Argentina eligible for easy, soft credit. The situation now is quite different. An IMF international mission will arrive in Buenos Aires today to review the agreements reached in the days of former Economy Minister Nestor Mario Rapanelli.

If we remember that Rapanelli's program foresaw an overall 15 percent inflation rate for 1990, we will realize that everything has changed. [passage omitted]

The first duty of the IMF mission that is about to arrive will be to technically analyze the economic situation: How the fiscal accounts are behaving, how the National Treasury is behaving. The mission will only collect this data because this is a technical mission, not a political mission. Based on this data the IMF will then analyze what the new economic administration can offer.

Some 2 weeks ago, Minister Erman Gonzalez confirmed that the credit obtained by Rapanelli is still valid, but that a new profile of inflation, economic growth, tax collection, and new taxes to be created will be the technical basis for the upcoming political negotiations.

Once the government reaches agreements with the IMF, Argentina will obtain other preferential credits as part of a second stage. The reorganization of the official banking system is part of this second stage. [passage omitted]

The proposed changes to the official banking system, in which the National Development Bank is included, will begin with the agreements to be reached with the World Bank and will include specific credits to finance the official banking system reorganization. Nothing more can be said because the situation is not yet defined. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Nigerian Delegation Seeks To Improve Trade

PY2301004790 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 22 Jan 90 p 5

[All Nigerian names as published]

[Text] His Royal Highness Okunade Sijuwade has told CLARIN that "there are many possibilities for increasing trade between Argentina and Nigeria." Sijuwade is the spiritual chief of the Yorubas, one of the most important Nigerian ethnic groups. Sijuwade and Egbe Ofala Okagbue II, leader of the Ibas sector, today began a series of meetings with personnel representing the food, pharmaceutical, oil, vehicle, and military equipment sectors as well as representatives from the area of Argentine nuclear technology for peaceful uses.

Regarding investments, Sijuwade said "there is a great possibility of Nigerian capital being invested in several projects in Argentina." Without giving details, Sijuwade said that he and his economic advisers will meet this week with representatives from the above-mentioned sectors.

Regarding trade between the two countries, Sijuwade said that, in addition to technology, Nigeria is interested in Argentine processed food. He added that there is a potential 20 million-consumer market in Nigeria and its neighboring countries.

Sijuwade said he will be in Argentina until 28 January. He also noted that he will meet with Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo on 23 January and with President Carlos Menem on 24 January.

Concerning the cultural sector, Sijuwade said the possibilities of improving cultural familiarization between Argentina and Nigeria "are unlimited."

Value Added Tax Will Be Charged From 1 Feb

PY2201193090 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Public Revenue Secretary Raul Cuello has confirmed that Value Added Tax will be charged as of next 1 February. He also said that an extension will not be granted to the payment deadline for companies that must pay the emergency surtax on capital. The expiration date for this tax is 29 January.

Cuello also reported that the tax on cars has been dutifully paid by contributors. He added that the number of DGI [General Directorate of Taxation] inspectors will soon triple from the present 1,400 to 5,000. They will be recruited from the National Mortgage Bank and from the Argentine Railway Services.

Lusat-1 Satellite Begins Operation Successfully

PY2201232890 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1650 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jan (NA)—Lusat-1, the first Argentine satellite began operations successfully this morning when its first telemetric survey pole [baliza de telemetria] was activated and the first link with the ground station was established.

The satellite was launched at 2335 Argentine time last night via the Arianne-4 rocket that took off from the European Space Agency launching pad in Kourou, French Guyana.

This satellite was manufactured in Argentina by the Radio Amateur Satellites Corporation (AMSAT), a nonprofit organization of ham radio operators.

This satellite can be used freely by amateur radio operators who will be able to send messages through computers. These messages are retransmitted by the satellite when it passes over the addressee.

In remarks to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, AMSAT Director Ignacio Mazzitelli stated that this new communications medium will allow the amateur radio operators to contact their counterparts elsewhere in the world. It will also be very useful for airing urgent calls in case of catastrophes and emergencies.

This satellite will have a useful life of approximately 6 years, during which time it will orbit at 820 km above the poles, crossing Argentina six times a day.

Mazzitelli added that the cost of the satellite, which is only 23 centimeters wide and weighs 7.5 kg, was only $100,000 thanks to the work of several members of the

organization, instead of the millions of dollars it would have cost if ordered from a U.S. manufacturer.

The satellite was built partly here and partly in the United States. The launching did not cost anything, asw with the five similar satellites of other countries taking advantage of the available space in the Arianne-4 which was granted for this type of project.

In addition to its communications functions, this small satellite will also test for the effect of cosmic rays on electronic elements.

For this test, 10 computer programs stored in a memory will be run, analyzing any changes and the scope and consequences of the impact of cosmic rays on this type of material.

Police Deactivate Two Bombs in Buenos Aires

PY2201183090 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1228 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 22 Jan (NA)—The Federal Police Bomb Squad this morning within 90 minutes deactivated two bombs in downtown Buenos Aires.

The first bomb was found on block 200 of Bernardo Yrigoyen Street and the second was found at the crossing of this street with Chile Street.

The first bomb was found in a garbage container by a woman collecting cardboard. She was suspicious of the package and called the police to 230 Bernardo Yrigoyen Street at 0130 this morning. [passage omitted]

The official report states that the second bomb contained an MK2 grenade, which is normally used by the Army. It was deactivated without problems. Police sources have told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, however, that this bomb was larger than officially reported.

According to the same sources, the bomb actually contained Gelamon, a complex ammonium gelagnite plastic explosive. This leads one to believe that those who planted the bombs are people with considerable knowledge of explosive material. [passage omitted]

Chile

Aylwin Rejects 'Restrictions' on Presidency

PY2001200890 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] President-elect Patricio Aylwin had an emotion-filled farewell meeting with the national counsellors of his party. In a speech that was highly praised by those in attendance, the president-elect called on all members of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] to redefine and renew themselves so they can play an outstanding role in society and become the government's mainstay.

Patricio Aylwin considers the obstacles and restrictions to the exercise of his functions an offense to the president and the people who elected him. He said that, with the support of everyone, such obstacles and restrictions will be removed one by one.

[Begin Aylwin recording] There is a trend toward dictating laws to invest the future president of Chile, elected by the people, with no more power than the current regime thinks should be invested in the nation's president. I believe it is my duty to tell the country that this is unacceptable, that this is a serious offense not only against the president elected by the people, but also against the will of the Chilean people. [applause]

The country knows of my determination to seek understanding, to act correctly, to observe good manners, to build bridges, and to surmount deep obstacles. However, this determination that I have and will always have should not be construed as a sign that I will be so foolish, despite my goodwill, as to agree to the continued imposition of decisions that do not reflect the meaning of the 14 December popular verdict. [end recording]

Patricio Aylwin pointed out that, for the PDC to start a new era of democratic coexistence, with mutual respect and without discriminating against or excluding anyone, would be a real victory of the people. He added, however, that without truth, justice, and better advisers there will be no real peace because peace can only be achieved when agreements are reached and differences overcome. Aylwin asked all PDC members to be real followers of Christ and of the Gospel, because Christ and the Gospel are the party's source of inspiration and [word indistinct].

Clearly moved, Aylwin urged the parties comprising the coalition, which was so difficult to create, to remain united. He then said good-bye to his fellow party members for the next 4 years:

[Begin Aylwin recording] I hope to join you again, 4 years from now, after having fulfilled the task that awaits me. Before all Chileans, I want to return here, fellow party members, to tell you and all my fellow countrymen, that I have fulfilled my duty; that, guided by a spirit of concord and justice and based on the truth, I have made an honest effort, that I have done my best to build a fatherland for all of us; to improve the quality of life of destitute Chileans; to make our country freer, fairer, and more prosperous. I want to return here to tell you that I have striven to make life in the country more fraternal and that I have started, at least started, to create the minimum conditions required for the establishment of the civilization of love for which all Chileans yearn. Thank you very much. [applause] [end recording]

Patricio Aylwin concluded by asking his fellow party members not to give up hope because, even in the face of defeat, we must persevere in our efforts. Our success will be the success of all Chileans, and our defeat will be the defeat of all.

Ecuador's Borja To Attend Aylwin Inauguration

PY2001170090 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Report by Mauricio Vargas]

[Excerpt] Ecuadoran Ambassador Francisco Lucindo Almeida Teran has informed President-elect Patricio Aylwin that Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja has accepted the invitation to attend Aylwin's inauguration ceremony on 11 March.

After a short meeting at Aylwin's office on Americo Vespucio Avenue, Ambassador Almeida Teran said that Chilean-Ecuadoran relations have traditionally been good and that this will be a good opportunity to consolidate the ties that bind the two countries, particularly within the framework of Latin American integration. [passage omitted]

Aylwin Government Ministers, Directors Profiled

PY1901164590 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 10 Jan 90 p 6

[Text] Interior Minister Enrique Krauss Rusque, 57, is a lawyer; he was chairman of the presidential campaign committee. During his political career, he held the post of economy minister in the government of Eduardo Frei Montalva, and also held the post of under secretary of state in the Interior Secretariat. He has been working in his profession. He is married and has four children and five grandchildren.

Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma, president of the Radical Party, began his political career when he left the post of general comptroller of the Republic. He is 70 years old. He is married to Elena Marfan Cheyre and has three children, and six grandchildren—Viviana, Pedro, Enrique, Genoveva, and Paula. [numbers and names as published] He is a lawyer and a professor of administative law. He was exiled in Venezuela.

Defense Minister Patricio Rojas Saavedra is an experienced politician who participated in the Frei government. He is about to turn 57. A physician and member of the Christian Democratic Party, he is married to Maria Antonieta Olmedo and is the father of three —Patricio, Osvaldo, and Constanza. He attended the Academic High School [Liceo de Aplicacion] and then enrolled in the Medical School of the University of Chile.

Finance Minister Alejandro Foxley Rioseco holds an engineering degree from the Catholic University of Valparaiso. He had been a member of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party. He has a doctorate in economics from the University of Wisconsin and has been a visiting professor at Oxford University, Sussex University, the University of California, and MIT.

Economy Minister Carlos Ominami Pascual, 39, worked in the Coordination Commission of the Coalition of Parties for Democracy. He is vice president of the Party for Democracy. Married to journalist Manuela Gamucio, he is the father of one child. He is an economist with a doctorate from the University of Paris, and was a researcher at the Latin American Center of Political Studies.

Minister of Education Ricardo Lagos Escobar is one of the country's most outstanding political figures, and his presence in the Aylwin government is very valuable. He is vice president of the new Socialist Party and president of the Party for Democracy. He is 51, married to Luisa Duran, and has five children. He has a law degree from the University of Chile and a PhD in economics from Duke University in the United States.

Justice Minister Francisco Cumplido Cereceda is a well-known lawyer who specializes in constitutional matters. He is a professor of constitutional law at Diego Portales University, and has been an advisor on constitutional matters to the Christian Democratic Party, to which he belongs. He has recently opposed the appointment of senators.

Public Works Minister Carlos Hurtado Ruiz Tagle is a philosopher and an economist. He is married to Leonor Larrain and is the father of six children. He has an economics degree from Harvard University in the United States. Previously, he studied philosophy at the University of Chile, where he later taught at the School of Economics. Politically he has defined himself as a man of the "democratic right."

Agriculture Minister Juan Agustin Figueroa Yavar, 56, is a lawyer. He is married to Marcela Elgueta Gonzalez and is the father of four children—Juan Agustin, Jose Ignacio, Carmen, and Rafael. He is a member of the Radical Party in charge of the International Secretariat. For 20 years he has been professor of procedural law at the University of Chile. He is president of the Pablo Neruda Foundation.

Minister of National Properties Luis Alvarado Constela is a geographer and a sociologist. He is married to Ximena Diaz and is the father of four children. He was born on 20 November 1940. He completed his secondary studies at the Academic High School and his university studies at the Pedagogic Institute of the University of Chile, Catholic University, and the Institute of Advanced Studies for Latin America in France.

Labor Minister Rene Cortazar Sanz is an economist from Catholic University with a PhD in economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States. He is 37 years old, married, with three daughters. He is a member of the Christian Democratic Party and was one of the promoters of the recent dialogue between businessman and the CUT [United Federation of Chilean Workers]. He is a researcher at the Latin American Center for Economic Research.

Mining Minister Juan Hamilton Depassier is a Christian democrat. He was a candidate for senator in the 5th region in the recent elections. He has served as a deputy,

interior under secretary, and housing minister. He is a well-known admirer of late President Eduardo Frei. He graduated from Saint George High School and studied law at the University of Chile. When he was younger he served as president of the FECh [Student Federation of Chile].

Health Minister Jorge Jimenez de la Jara, 46, a surgeon, is married to Margarita Gili Ventura and has one son, Rodrigo. He graduated from the program for medicine in 1968 and is now a pediatrician. He studied at the German High School, the Military School, and the Catholic University. He was awarded a scholarship by the British Council to study at the Brompton Hospital for Lung Diseases between 1972 and 1973.

Housing Minister Alberto Etchegaray Aubry, 44, is a civil engineer, has worked in construction, and was a member of the John Paul II Reception Commission. He is married and has six children.

Minister of Transportation Victor German Correa Diaz, 50, has a PhD in sociology from the University of California at Berkeley in the United States. He is married and has two children. He is a member of the National Council of the Unified Socialist Party of Chile and has served as vice president of the United Left. He was the director of the Sociologist Association of Chile from 1984 to 1986. He completed his high school studies at Hombres de Ovalle High School.

Secretary General Enrique Correa Rios is a MAPU [United Popular Action Movement] militant and a former president of the Christian Democratic Youth. For some time he has been known as a key man in Patricio Aylwin's decision-making. He is a philosopher, 43 years old, and was born in Ovalle. He is married with six children. He is currently a member of the Central Directorate of the Party for Democracy. He was originally a member of the Christian Democratic Party, but founded MAPU in 1969.

ODEPLAN [National Planning Office] Director Sergio Molina is a manager from the University of Chile. Molina—who is 61 years old, married to Paulina Barros, with three children and three grandchildren—was elected to take part in Patricio Aylwin's cabinet as the ODEPLAN director.

He has served as the vice president of Corfo [Production Development Corporation], dean of the Economy Faculty, and finance minister. He was one of the main promoters of the National Accord and was often mentioned as a possible presidential candidate. Professionally, he has occupied several important positions in international organizations.

Rene Abeliuk Manasevich, who was appointed Corfo vice president, has been described as a quiet politician. He is the chairman of the Chilean Social Democratic Party and one of the most important members of the National Accord.

Abeliuk is a 59-year-old lawyer. He was the second vice president of the Democracy Conference (Code), which went against Popular Unity (UP). Code was a member of the Radical Left Party (PIR) during the UP administration. Code has been a member of the opposition during the current regime.

Edgardo Boeninger Kausel, who will be the secretary general of the presidency, is the current Christian Democratic Party vice chairman. As one of Patricio Aylwin's trusted advisers, he was expected to be named a member of the president-elect's cabinet.

Boeninger is a civil engineer and a manager of the University of Chile. He is 64, with six children and six grandchildren. Among several other important positions, he has been the rector of the University of Chile, a consultant to the UN, a consultant to the World Bank, and one of the promoters of the "Coalition of Democratic Parties."

Jaime Toha Gonzalez was named chairman of the National Energy Committee and a member of Patricio Aylwin Azocar's cabinet.

Toha Gonzalez, a forestry engineer, was Salvador Allende's agriculture minister. He was also executive secretary of the Corfo forest committee.

Toha is the brother of Salvador Allende's Interior Minister Jose Toha, who has been missing since the military coup.

Government Makes Donation to El Salvador

PY1901125090 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Excerpt] During a brief ceremony at the International Airport, the Chilean Government made a donation to the Salvadoran people.

The ceremony was conducted by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Colonel Ramon Valdes who explained to Salvadoran Ambassador Jaime Alberto Lopez the meaning of the donation.

[Begin Valdes recording] This donation comprises antidotes, serum, disposable syringes, tents, and blankets. This shipment has been coordinated by the Chilean foreign aid department of the Foreign Ministry and follows recommendations by international organizations that handle disasters and aid, the Pan-American Health Organization, and the World Health Organization. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Changes Reported in Naval High Command Staff

PY1901153890 Santiago LA SEGUNDA in Spanish 9 Jan 90 p 10

[Summary] Vice Admiral Rolando Vergara Gonzalez has assumed his duties as the Navy chief of staff, replacing Vice Admiral Jorge Sepulveda Ortiz. It has also been reported that Rear Admiral Jaime Marin Moreno has

assumed his duties as general commander of the Naval Infantry Corp and that Rear Admiral *Arturo Vasquez* Norman is now serving as the director of the Navy supply and accounting department.

PCCh Expects To Change Its Political Line

PY1901115290 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] The internal debate and discussions within the Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] will conclude with a national conference by the middle of the year. The PCCh expects to propose a new political line, different from the popular rebellion of the masses which has been its policy. This was reported by Manuel Cantero, member of the PCCh Central Committee, who said that the party's 68th anniversary marks the Communists' desire to attain full legal status.

[Begin Cantero recording, in progress] ... that is what, among other things, we must work on. We must examine [changes thought] I do not know whether to use the term restructuring, but we must [word indistinct] a revolutionary political line of thought. Our strategy will attain, together with other forces, an advanced democracy, (?aimed at a socialist) society we have not yet defined.

To reach these objectives, we will have to adapt ourselves to the political situation of the times, since the political situation now is different. [end recording]

Cantero also reported that the new PCCh political line must be approved by the central committee. As for the national policy, Cantero reiterated that the PCCh will not oppose Patricio Aylwin's government although the PCCh reserves its right to remain independent.

Finally, Cantero said that the PCCh is holding talks with other leftist parties, listening to their ideas and objections.

Dedicates Headquarters

PY1901163090 Santiago FORTIN MAPOCHO in Spanish 9 Jan 90 p 2

[Excerpts] Leftist leaders and journalists from the mass media attended a ceremony during which the Communist Party of Chile (PCCh) dedicated its central committee headquarters. The building is located at 230 Bulnes Street and it housed the offices of the United Left Party until a few days ago.

The keynote of the ceremony was a speech by former PCCh Secretary General Luis Corvalan. He said that although PCCh headquarters were closed for 16 years the military government has been unable to completely outlaw leftists and communists from Chilean political life. [passage omitted]

Corvalan said that some people believe the Communists joined the electoral confrontations late. "We are among those who defined the struggle between democracy and the dictatorship as established by the regime." He admitted that this position has caused trouble and misunderstanding for the Communists. According to Corvalan, if everyone had agreed upon one method of struggle, waving the banner of mobilization without exclusions, the victory over dictatorship could have been more decisive.

He said the leftist sector is experiencing a period of reflection and a readjustment process in which confusion, contradiction, and disagreements prevail. This situation should pave the way for understanding among all its members. [passage omitted]

Minister Says Fruit Fly Problem Under Control

PY1901125990 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Excerpt] Agriculture Minister Juan Ignacio Dominguez said in the city of Los Andes that the blue fly problem does not represent a crisis for Chilean fruit exports. It is only a local emergency and the situation is under control, he added. The minister reported that all technical measures have been taken to control and eliminate this Mediterranean fly.

Minister Dominguez made these statements during a news conference in Los Andes, in the presence of the governors of Los Andes and San Felipe. The minister stressed that the situation created by the blue fly is not a crisis, but an emergency.

[Begin Dominguez recording] I would not describe it as a crisis; this is an emergency. This is a serious problem, an emergency. All the necessary technical measures have been taken and I am sure that the agriculture and livestock service has the experience and technical capability to prevent this problem from becoming worse. It is something that could cause a problem, but not a crisis. [end recording]

When asked about the effects of the blue fly on Chilean fruit exports to the United States, the minister said it will not pose any problem but it could delay some shipments.

[Begin Dominguez recording] As for the effects on our foreign markets, as I first told you, we have already informed the U.S. Embassy in Santiago and the U.S. (?health service) that we immediately took the necessary measures. We have also informed the Chilean ambassador in the United States, who yesterday met at least twice with officials from the health service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The information we gave them coincided with what those officials learned through their own representatives in Chile. We thereby reinforced their confidence in our health inspection system. They agreed that the measures we adopted are appropriate and timely. They also thanked us for informing them quickly and expressed their trust in our capability to control the situation. [passage omitted] [end recording] [passage omitted]

Child Wounded During Lautaro Group March

PY1901121290 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] At approximately 2300 yesterday, a group of Lautaro Front members were marching along Pedro De Cordoba Street shouting slogans about human rights and other issues and firing their weapons. A 3-year-old boy, identified as (Robinson Salvo Salinas) who was playing in the dining room of his home on 6017 Pedro de Cordoba Street, was hit by one of the shots.

The child has a bullet lodged in his body and is receiving medical assistance at the neurosurgery hospital.

According to the Carabineros report, after firing their weapons and hearing the shouts of the neighbors, the demonstrators fled from the area without leaving any trace.

Ecuador

Safe-Conduct Wanted for Asylum Seekers in Panama

PA1901130690 Paris AFP in Spanish 0724 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Quito, 18 Jan (AFP)—Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja said here this evening that the four persons who have sought asylum at the Ecuadoran Embassy in Panama City must be given the necessary safe-conducts to leave that Central American country.

During an interview with four local reporters carried on a national radio and television network, Borja recalled that Ecuador was a signatory of the diplomatic and territorial asylum convention and "thus is obliged to grant diplomatic asylum to anyone who is being politically persecuted."

Those who sought refuge at the Ecuadoran Embassy in Panama City are: Aurelio Ivan Nieto Andrade, Ecuadoran born and now a Panamanian citizen; Panamanian legislator Humberto Lopez Tirone; and Chilean citizens Juan de Dios Valenzuela Varas and Jose Antonio Norambuena. According to reliable sources, the Chileans were involved with the Dignity Battalions.

President Borja recalled that the country that offers asylum is the one that grants those affected persecuted status. In this case it would be Ecuador, "and we are not going to renounce this right," the president added.

Likewise, President Borja said that Ecuadoran Ambassador to Panama Pio Oswaldo Cueva will remain in Ecuador until further notice from the president of the Republic and that any change will depend on the development of the situation in Panama.

Paraguay

Collor Departs Asuncion After 4-Hour Visit

PY2201204290 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Jan 90 p 8

[Excerpts] During a brief visit to Asuncion, Brazilian President-elect Fernando Collor de Mello established the basis for a new era of trade and cooperation within the framework of the process of regional integration. Collor also visited Argentina and Uruguay where he met with the respective presidents. He defined the new policy that he will implement after he assumes the Brazilian Presidency. He has invited President Rodriguez to attend his inauguration.

Collor's visit to Asuncion lasted 4 hours and 25 minutes. President Rodriguez said that this visit represents hope for future relations between our two countries which are united "by strong economic, political, cultural and social ties." [passage omitted]

Collor said that Latin Americans must unite their markets and their democratic systems. He added that there must be reciprocal understanding between Latin American governments and their peoples.

Fernando Collor de Mello promised that his administration will strengthen ties with Paraguay within the framework of a vast cooperation process to achieve a true integration. Collor also extended to Rodriguez the greetings of Argentine President Carlos Menem, Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Uruguayan President-elect Luis Alberto Lacalle Herrera. [passage omitted]

At about 2000, Collor de Mello, who was wearing a dark suit, boarded a car that drove him to Rodriguez' private residence where they held a private meeting.

After the closed-doors meeting Rodriguez offered a reception in honor of Collor de Mello. All Cabinet members and Rodriguez' main advisers attended the reception during which the guests were entertained by a music group. [passage omitted]

From the presidential residence, Rodriguez and Collor de Mello headed for the international airport. After reviewing the troops, Collor de Mello embraced Rodriguez and waved farewell to the spectators. He departed Paraguayan territory at 2225.

Peru

Senator on Noriega Trial, U.S. Antidrug Policy

PY2301013090 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Interview with Senator Armando Villanueva del Campo by unidentified reporters "before leaving for Geneva"; date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Reporter] Are there any new developments regarding the situation in Panama and the relations between Peru and that country?

[Villanueva] The situation is improving despite the fact that circumstances have affected both countries. For example, Peru has protested the attempted attack on our embassy. However, we have friendly ties with the Panamanian people, for whom we wish a rapid and efficient democratic solution.

[Reporter] Noriega will apparently be tried secretly to avoid the disclosure of information that may jeopardize—so to speak—U.S. stability. Do you think this is the correct procedure?

[Villanueva] I had not heard that. This is the first report I have heard on the topic. It would be really absurd to conduct a secret trial. A secret trial would mean that the United States has many things to hide. The United States should first judge their own criminals.

The Bush administration has not yet told the world who the members of the U.S. mafias are. I wonder.... [changes thought] The mafias operate with $140 billion. We know the members of the Medellin Cartel and the Colombian cartels. The Peruvian Government has dealt severe blows to the Peruvian mafias. But, I wonder, who are the members of the U.S. mafia? Why hasn't the U.S. Government released this information? The other day they reported that a mayor had bought drugs somewhere...

[Reporter, interrupting] In Washington.

[Villanueva] Well, he was a buyer. The important thing, however, is the supplier. While they want to blockade the Colombian coast to halt the departure of drugs, why doesn't the United States blockade its own coast to keep drugs out of the country?

This is my long-standing thesis: The United States should block its own coasts to prevent the entry of drugs. They have the capacity to do it; we know, for example, that a Soviet plane could not get as close as 100 miles to the U.S. coast. Nor could a Chinese plane or an FRG ship or a GDR submarine approach the U.S. Atlantic coast.

The United States has the ability to prevent the presence of an enemy. Aren't drugs a major enemy? Why don't they blockade their own coast instead of trying to blockade ours? We in the Latin American countries are dealing hard blows to the mafias, to drug trafficking, and to the evils that these scourges are producing among our people. [passage omitted]

Deputy on Proposal for U.S. To Buy Coca Crop

PY2201160390 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Deputy Jorge Sanchez Farfan has commented on the proposal that the U.S. Government purchase the Peruvian coca-leaf crop.

[Begin Sanchez recording] I believe this proposal is feasible. The significant thing is that [words indistinct] as the U.S. politicians believe it to be an important alternative to prevent drug-addiction problems in Latin America, as well as in the United States and other developed countries.

The main problem in the coca-producing region is how to replace the coca production with other highly profitable crops. Coca is the most profitable crop in the world, and no other product can replace it.

We have proposed certain complementary measures. In the case of Colombia, for example, other solutions have proven inadequate. Colombia is currently at open war against drug trafficking, and yet the United States and the other developed countries are reducing the amount of tropical products, particularly coffee, they buy from Colombia. As a result, Colombia, which now depends on international support, is being punished where coffee exports are concerned.

This is why we have proposed to the United States and the other developed countries that they give us preferential treatment by adopting political measures regarding the price to be paid for the tropical products that can replace the coca-leaf production, particularly coffee, cocoa, and the annatto seed. [end recording]

Garcia Inaugurates New Property Registry

PY2101025090 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Excerpt] President Alan Garcia and the Liberty and Democracy Institute inaugurated today the property registry in a ceremony held at Government House. The new registry will allow poor people to obtain their property titles in 5 years.

President Garcia said the new registration system is very important because, in addition to legalizing property, it is also the beginning of a real democratization of the country. He added that loans will also be available to low-income sectors.

The new registration system has a cost of only 1 percent of the old system, and the procedures are very simple. President Garcia and Hernando Desoto, president of the Liberty and Democracy Institute, agreed that the new registry establishes the basis for having legal and transferable property by which the people will be able to obtain titles to houses and lots that they are only occupying.

This is also a way for people to obtain loans; they can use their property as collateral for loans. Garcia said the new registry and regionalization are the best ways to bring democracy into the country. He also called on the people to support the new system and regionalization because with faith and perseverance the people can overcome a crisis 10 times greater than the current crisis. [passage omitted]

Interior Minister Dedicates Antidrug Base

PY2001181890 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Excerpts] At noon today Peruvian Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla dedicated the first of four phases of the Santa Lucia police base for the struggle against drug trafficking. This base in Alto Huallaga, considered the bastion against drug traffickers operating in this sector, was established within the framework of a U.S.-Peruvian agreement.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by members of the Peruvian police high command as well as U.S. Ambassador to Peru Anthony Quainton. [passage omitted]

The Santa Lucia police base was set up in 1985 and used as a checkpoint in the struggle against drug trafficking. The facilities were improved in 1987, when more than $1.5 million was spent on the construction of the 100-acre base. The OAS recently called this base the new inter-American center for the struggle against drug trafficking because it is the most modern of its kind in Latin America. [passage omitted]

[Begin Mantilla recording] We have gathered here in the Huallaga Valley—a beautiful border area of the fatherland—to represent the government and people of Peru with responsibility, will, and effort. We have gathered to represent the governments and people of all those nations represented here today, which are aware of the great magnitude of the problem we are facing and understanding of the fact that this is a problem that is not the exclusive responsibility of our governments but of the entire world; those who, ignoring borders and nationalities, intend to internationalize this terrible scourge, which seeks to destroy our countries, our people, and our conscience. We are here to support the effort and blood that will be shed by those men who will struggle from here against our common enemy. I hereby declare the Santa Lucia antidrug-trafficking police base inaugurated. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Police Sources on Political Murders in January

PY2001190690 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0214 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Lima, 19 Jan (EFE)—According to police sources today, an armed column of the Peruvian terrorist group Shining Path has murdered four people, among them a civilian authority of a town in the mountainous region of Lima Department.

Three of the people—who were identified as Lieutenant Governor Domingo Arce, his brother, and wife— were murdered during an attack perpetrated by some 30 Shining Path members on Tuesday, 16 January, in the town of Caya, Gorgor District (280 km northeast of Lima).

The relatives of the victims, who were unable to report the attack because of the remoteness of the area in which it took place, said the attackers had stormed the town at night, dragged the three victims from their homes, and shot them in the street in front of their neighbors.

The police also disclosed today that on Thursday night, 18 January, a poultry store manager was murdered by Shining Path activists in San Juan de Topara, Ica Department (202 km south of Lima).

A parliamentary commission assessing the causes of violence in Peru has disclosed that more than [number indistinct] have been murdered since May 1980, when the Maoist group started its armed struggle.

According to press reports, almost 150 people have been killed for political reasons during the month of January.

Security Forces Kill 14 'Subversive Criminals'

PY2201210290 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1748 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Text] Lima, 21 Jan (EFE) — It was officially reported today in Lima that Peruvian security forces killed 14 terrorists in confrontations that occurred on 20 January in several points of the country.

An Interior Ministry communique indicates that the armed confrontations occurred in the central mountain Junin Department and in Puno Department, in the southeastern part of the country.

The document states that the police intercepted the group following a tip-off by agents who specialize in obtaining information. The clash occurred in Conray, Tarma Province, Junin Department, where a combined Army-National Police patrol killed seven "subversive criminals" including one woman.

The patrol seized two rifles, one carbine, one revolver, and explosives.

In the village of Sollocota, the National Police repelled a 3-hour attack by approximately 20 terrorists, 4 of whom died.

The Interior Ministry communique indicates that a patrol pursued the attackers, who withdrew to the area of Vilcasusuya where security forces killed three subversives. Five guns, hand grenades, carbine launched grenades, and abundant quantities of ammunition were seized.

The document states that the Army and National Police did not suffer any casualties.

The communique only defines the terrorists as "subversive criminals" without indicating whether they belong to the Maoist Shining Path group or to the Guevarist Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA).

According to press sources, during the month of January there have been approximately 170 deaths, including those of the 20-January confrontations, because of Peru's political violence.

A Congressional committee is studying the causes of violence. It has reported that since May 1980, when Shining Path began its armed struggle, and December 1989, there have been 17,500 deaths from political violence.

'Important' Shining Path Leader 'Gringo' Killed

PY2301021690 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2357 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Lima, 22 Jan (EFE)—The Interior Ministry confirmed today that Juan Carlos Olivares, alias Gringo, who was considered an important leader of the Maoist Shining Path guerrilla group, was killed on 21 January in a confrontation with National Police.

Olivares, who was being sought by the police and intelligence services, died in the Vilcasusuya area of Puno Department, near the border with Bolivia, during a firefight with National Police. Two other Shining Path members died in the shoot-out.

According to the information released by the Interior Ministry, Olivares was a Shining Path leader in charge of a column that carried out terrorist actions in the Puno area. The column's objective was to attack campesino cooperatives and agricultural and livestock research centers to ruin these installations in Puno.

The newspaper ULTIMA HORA reported today that Cristobal Fortunato Pizarro, a member of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and, according to the Interior Ministry, reportedly one of the murderers of former Defense Minister General Enrique Lopez Albujar, works as an engineer-mechanic for the state steel company SIDERPERU [Peruvian Iron and Steel Enterprise].

Pizarro, who is on vacation, was working for that enterprise in the port of Chimbote, north of Lima. On 15 January he collected his salary at that site just after the murder of the former minister, which occurred on 9 January in Lima.

According to the report, Pizarro was fired in 1973 after being accused of committing acts of sabotage against SIDERPERU, but he was rehired some time afterward. He was arrested in 1987 on suspicion of [words indistinct] and was released because of a lack of evidence. According to political analysts, the murder of Lopez Albujar represents an MRTA trend toward copying Shining Path actions.

Uruguay

Brazil's Collor Meets Sanguinetti, Lacalle

PY2201124890 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0830 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Brazilian President-elect Fernando Collor de Mello was in Uruguay this weekend. He had a full schedule and met with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and President-elect Luis Alberto Lacalle. Collor analyzed future relations between Uruguay and Brazil within the context of the Southern Cone. Collor and Lacalle agreed that the foreign debt should be renegotiated by each country separately, although they did not rule out future joint actions.

Lacalle yesterday paid a 2-hour visit to the future Brazilian president, who said during an impromptu news conference that the foreign debt problem will not be a priority issue for his future administration. Collor said that this week he will travel to the United States to meet with President George Bush and to begin talks to renegotiate the Brazilian foreign debt, which amounts to $130 billion.

The Brazilian president-elect said that a Latin American common market will strengthen democracy and ensure regional economic growth.

Collor met first with President Sanguinetti and then with President-elect Lacalle in Punta del Este. Regarding the subjects he discussed with the outgoing president, Collor said the following:

[Begin Collor recording] First of all I want to state that I visited President Luis Maria Sanguinetti, not as a president-elect, but as a representative of a generation that recognizes the extraordinary political work done by the Uruguayan president, which has been a remarkable not only for this country but for all Latin America. (?Our) firm and decisive (?action to) solve all problems through democratic means has led us to discuss Latin American integration with both President Luis Maria Sanguinetti and President-elect Lacalle.

I think the formation of a Latin American common market will strengthen democracy and accelerate our social and economic development. [passage indistinct] which I hope will not remain at a rhetorical level, so we must earnestly work to implement effective measures to make the [passage indistinct] become true, within the Southern Cone; that is, Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil. President Sanguinetti has proven that he has sought this integration, (?and) we particularly (?referred) to the Paraguay-Parana riverway to transport our goods cheaply. [end recording]

Collor and Lacalle also agreed to establish a juridical framework to promote regional integration and to create a committee to solve pending border problems between the two countries. [passage indistinct]

24 Jan Tripartite Antidrug Meeting Suspended

PY1901203490 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] According to reports released today in Montevideo, a meeting that Argentine Interior Minister Julio Mera Figueroa, Uruguayan Interior Minister Flavio Buscasso, and Brazilian Justice Minister Saulo Ramos were to hold on 24 January on taking unified action against the smuggling and trafficking of drugs on the borders between the three countries has been suspended. The meeting was suspended because the Brazilian minister reported that he would be unable to attend.

Future Military Chief Emphasizes 'Loyalty'

PY2001091490 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0830 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Lieutenant General Guillermo de Nava, who will become chief of staff of the Uruguayan Armed Forces on 1 February, has said: I accept this important position hoping to continue what has been done so far and to transmit to my subordinates the sense of loyalty I expect from them.

[Begin De Nava recording] [passage omitted] I believe the Army is well-disciplined and has the professional capacity to fulfill its mission. Therefore, I have accepted this important position hoping to continue implementing the projects already begun and to transmit to my subordinates the sense of loyalty they must have toward me, which is similar to the loyalty I must have toward the president of the Republic and the ministers, thus establishing a fair balance between those who give orders and those who obey them. [end recording]

French Guiana

Ariane Launch of Spot-2 Postponed by Weather

PA2101021390 Paris AFP in Spanish 0150 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Text] Kourou, French Guiana, 20 Jan (AFP)—The launching of the 35th Ariane rocket was postponed today because of weather problems. The presence of a 10-km-thick cloud mass above the Kourou (French Guiana) Space Center altered operations.

The launching has been postponed until tomorrow evening between 0135 and 0145 GMT.

Ariane will place in orbit France's second earth-observation satellite, Spot-2—the largest satellite built in France to date—and six U.S. and UK microsatellites.

Spot-2 Deployed

PA2201025890 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Text] Kourou, French Guiana, 21 Jan (AFP)—The European space rocket Ariane has successfully placed in orbit the French-built Spot-2 earth-observation satellite and six U.S.- and British-made microsatellites, thus fulfilling all of the mission's objectives.

The launching took place at 2235 (0135 GMT).

This launching had originally been scheduled for 1 January, but had to be delayed several times for technical and meteorological reasons.

Suriname

U.S. Envoy's Letter 'Serious Interference'

FL2201185290 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Army Commander Desi Bouterse has asked for an urgent discussion with President Ramsewak Shankar in relation to a letter sent to the government last week by the United States Ambassador to Suriname Richard Howland. In the letter, Ambassador Howland expresses dissatisfaction with the role of the National Army in Suriname. According to the ambassador, the Army has a very important role and it occupies itself more with political than with military matters. The U.S. Government is also dissatisfied with Suriname's visa policy in relations with U.S. visitors, said Ambassador Howland in his letter. The U.S. ambassador has announced special visa regulations for Surinamese. The U.S. Government will also not send a delegation to the boxing championship of the International Military Sports Organization season which will be held this year in Suriname.

The military authorities are of the opinion that the letter by the U.S. ambassador is a serious interference in the interior matters of Suriname and has, on the basis of this, asked for urgent discussions with President Shankar. The discussion will take place today. At news time, our newsroom was not able to get any comments from the government.

Commando, Union, Lumber Company Sign Agreement

FL2201191990 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] It is expected that the Bruynzeel wood company will resume working activities in the Patamacca area in east Suriname. This has resulted from an agreement which was signed yesterday between the leadership of the

Jungle Commando, De Moederbond Trade Union Federation, the Union for Liberation, and the management of Bruynzeel. The Bruynzeel workers organization is affiliated to De Moederbond.

Because of the [words indistinct] in east Suriname, Bruynzeel was not able to carry out logging operations in the Patamacca area for nearly 3 ½ years. The company has during this period suffered a loss of nearly 10 billion guilders. The management of Bruynzeel [words indistinct] discussions with the Tucayana Amazon indians who [words indistinct] Suriname to resume logging activities.